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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 16, 18 and 23.

Defense Test for Boston; Big Lend Fund Approved; Nazis Extend Terrorism

The World's Day—October 8, 1941

In New England: Defense 'Problem' for Boston

The Army and civilian defense organizations will test a counter "fifth column" plan in the Boston military district in a "war game" problem to be carried out Oct. 14, 15, and 16, Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commanding the First Corps Area, announced. [Page 2.]

Labor circles in Massachusetts joined issue with Associated Industries, respectively supporting and bitterly opposing federalization of jobless insurance. [Page 2.]

Strike involving 2,500 workers, biggest in Massachusetts, ended at a Lowell cotton mill. [Page 2.]

Attempts to oust Mayor Maurice J. Tobin from the Boston mayoralty campaign are being made by James M. Curley workers. [Page 5.]

In Washington: Big Lend-Lease Fund Approved

A $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation was approved by the House Appropriations Committee. [Page 12.]

The Senate Elections Committee recommended that charges of irregularities in the electio nof Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota be dropped, but it ordered public hearings on the question of his fitness to hold office.

An Office of Facts and Figures is to be set up to co-operate with established Government departments, aimed to establish better public understanding of the Administration's defense and foreign policies.

Secretary Hull, while not directly warning Finland against continuing the fight against Russia past the 1939 Russo-Finnish border, did raise the question at press conference as to just how far a nation was justified in sending troops beyond its border in a purely defensive war.

Howard O. Hunter, Work Projects Administrator, said after conferring with President Roosevelt, that an increase in wages for the 1,030,000 persons now on WPA rolls would be announced in a few days.

The Government invited any work-seeker who feels he has been denied a defense job because of his "race, creed, color or national origin" to write a letter to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Such a letter the Committee's secretary said would start an investigation.

The House passed by voice vote a measure increasing the borrowing powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $1,500,000,000 after defeating an amendment which would have barred aid to Russia.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes said that due to diminished sinkings in the Atlantic, the British believe they can release temporarily 10 to 15 tankers which had been diverted to their service.

Secretary Knox asked Congress for 400 patrol vessels, mine sweepers, and other small warcraft, and legislation to that effect has been introduced.

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board voted to permit airplane manufacturers to build 288 commercial transport planes in the 18 months starting Jan. 1, 1942.

Europe: Nazis Execute 14 Czechs for Sabotage

Hanging of 14 Czechs on charges of economic sabotage, raising the total of executions in the Bohemia-Moravia protectorate to 25 in three days, was reported in Berlin.

Nazi terrorism continued in the occupied territories, highlighted by the reported execution of 32 persons in Yugoslavia for alleged affiliation with Communist groups. [Page 9.]

Three high-ranking officers of the British army were killed in a recent accidental explosion of a mine in the Middle East, the British announced.

Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, told the House of Lords that Britain is now relying on the United States for 25 per cent of its food supplies.

National: Ford to Reinstate 264 Unionists

Cincinnati (AP)—The Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals recorded a consent decree by which the Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich., agreed to reinstate 264 employees assertedly discharged for union activity.

New York (AP)—George Sylvester Viereck, journalist, was described by a Government prosecutor as "one of the most serious menaces in this country" at his arraignment on a charge of withholding information when he registered with the State Department as an agent of a foreign power. [Page 23.]

Far East: Tokyo Asks Reich to End Soviet War

Germany was urged to terminate the war with Soviet Russia in a special article by Domei, official Japanese news agency. [Page 10.]

The American Methodist Mission at Yahungchiaochen, east of Peiping, has been entered by Japanese soldiers who destroyed property valued at $5,000. The United States Embassy has protested.

Chinese forces have captured five strategic points around Ichang and the Japanese position in the Central Yangtze River port is precarious, a Chinese communiqué announced.

Manila (AP)—The First Regiment of the Philippine Constabulary, 1,200 officers and men, will be mustered as infantrymen with the United States forces Oct. 15, the United States Army's Far Eastern Command disclosed.

In Russia: Nazis Claim Gain Near Sea of Azov

German forces on the south Russian front were reported by Berlin to have broken through the Russian lines along the Sea of Azov, capturing the centers of Mariupol and Ossipenko. [Page 1.]

Russian resistance was said by Moscow to be holding up the German advance in the direction of Bryansk and Vyazma, toward the center of the line.

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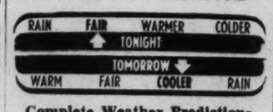


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Port of Boston Is Assured Of Lend-Lease Use

Mayor Tobin and party told of plans as well as of later return of ships taken by Government.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, gave assurances today that facilities of the Port of Boston will be used for shipment of lend-lease supplies, possibly within a few weeks, and that coastwise ships diverted from the Merchant and Miners line for government use will be returned within three to six months when new vessels are completed.

The Maritime Commission Chairman received Mayor Tobin and a large delegation of Boston shipping men this morning and listened to their pleas for greater use of Boston Port facilities. Following the conference, Mayor Tobin said:

Two Points

1. Chairman Land appreciates Boston can make a contribution to the shipment of lend-lease supplies and that the facilities there will be "used to a greater extent shortly."

2. Ships now under construction by the commission will replace those diverted as rapidly as possible. "I hope in six months we will have the full complement."

James W. McQuiston, President of the Waltham Bleachery and Dye Workers, Inc., said that Admiral Land had promised the delegation they "would see some changes in the Port of Boston within two weeks." He said that by this, Admiral Land meant the Government intends to use the Boston port facilities for lend-lease shipments on a greater scale within that time.

He also said that Admiral Land had given them positive assurances ships diverted from the Merchant & Miners Line would be returned or replaced within three to six months as new vessels are completed. The Government has taken 10 of the line's 19 ships, thus forcing it to close down its Boston run, Mr. McQuiston said.

Shipping Reduced

At the same time John F. Fitzgerald of the Boston Port Authority disclosed that all coastwise shipping has been reduced 50 per cent as a result of the Government's policy of taking over ships. He said Admiral Land has assured the delegation that coastwise shipping in general would be returned to a more normal basis when the new ships slide down the ways.

The Merchant & Miners Line is the sixth major steamship company to close down its Boston run, according to the delegation. Mr. McQuiston asserted that loss of the ships is working a hardship on Massachusetts industry, especially textiles.

Family Reunited

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Pamela Hollingworth and Her Parents

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hollingworth, parents of the little girl who was found smiling and unafraid after eight days in the wilderness of the White Mountains in New Hampshire. The child is shown in the inset.

Faith Saved 'Pammy,' Her Parents Explain

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Oct. 8—"Pammy" Hollingworth's untrammeled, child-like trust in a "Father-Mother God" protected her from harm during her eight days on Mount Chocorua, her parents stated today. At the same time, Joseph E. Hollingworth disclosed that his own "persistent hope and faith" had enabled him several times to override those who wanted to abandon the search that finally proved so thrillingly successful that much of New England today hailed it as miraculous.

As newspapermen and townspeople persisted in quizzing both Mr. and Mrs. Hollingworth about the remarkable restoration of their child, Mr. Hollingworth remarked: "You can call it what you like—I call it faith."

Repeated Prayer

Mrs. Hollingworth revealed that Pammy knew only one prayer taught to her by her grandmother Mrs. Minnie Moulton of Lowell. The prayer, Mrs. Hollingworth said, was:

"Father-Mother God,
Loving me,—
Guard me when I sleep;
Guide my little feet
Up to Thee."

[Editor's Note: This prayer is from "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy, Page 400, lines 14 to 18.]

Five-year-old Pamela rested comfortably in Memorial Hospital here today, still thrilled with the red fire engine and the "cut outs" that her father brought for her, but even more joyful, her mother said, over the fact that her brother, Teddy, told her he had missed her while she was alone in the woods.

Teddy, whose full name is Joseph Edwin Hollingworth, Jr., visited her sister this morning for the first time since her rescue.

Mr. Hollingworth said Pammy wants to go home, but the family is bowing to medical advice to let

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Nazis Retreat in 'Battle of Food'

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany has decreed the rationing of potatoes, Italy the rationing of bread. This is a shrill signal that food production has taken a sharp turn for the worse in the Axis countries.

There are some 60,000,000 people in Germany and Austria who remember how, 25 years ago, women and children gathered daily before dawn at the grocer's and, after painful hours of waiting, went home with empty hands or, at best, with a pound of potatoes which, more often than not, were frozen or rotten. It was different in this war. Regardless of what else the people missed, there were still potatoes. One could buy them without having to deliver a coupon of one's ration card. The Nazis did not tire of boasting of this.

The unrationed potato became a symbol not only of Greater Germany's well-balanced food situation, but also of its prospects of winning this war. Now, people will begin to wonder whether there is not to be a repetition of 1918, that some debacle in the "green fields" will nullify the most brilliant victories on the bloody fields.

Similar Views Held

This thought appears justified when one goes through the data and figures which Frederich Strauss offers in his exhaustive study about the "Food Problem in the German War Economy." In his work which is based almost exclusively on official German publications and besides on a stupendous knowledge of all matters pertaining to agriculture, the author reaches the conclusion that in the second half of 1941 Germany will have eaten up her food reserves and will, owing to an unavoidable deficit in production, face a situation of ever increasing gravity.

Mr. Strauss' assertion which was published five months ago, has come true almost to the day, as the recent emergency measures in the Axis countries show. When the author wrote his study, he could not possibly foresee the outbreak of the Russo-German war. Indeed, he assumed that considerable quantities of Russian breadgrain would be available for Germany. The size of the actual deficit must therefore be even greater than was predicted by Mr. Strauss.

From different premises, the writer himself has long held similar opinions.

As far back as 1934, the Nazi Government had begun to bring production and consumption of victuals into line with the requirements and conditions of the war to come.

In order to win this war, the first

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Neutrality Revision Set; Soviet Defense Stubborn; U. S. Tankers for Civil Use?

Russian troops dig in as German wedge cuts defensive line guarding road to Moscow.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Oct. 8

The Germans have driven wedges into Soviet defense positions on the Central Front, the Russian Army newspaper Red Star said today, by rushing up reserves to obtain numerical superiority in a number of sectors for an all-out offensive aimed toward Moscow.

Red Army troops, cautioned against yielding a step, were declared to be stubbornly resisting mechanized columns striking again around Bryansk and Vyazma, where the invaders had been turned back before.

"The Fascist command," Red Star said, "has thrown into battle considerable forces of aviation, armored troops and infantry. This is a new attempt to break through our defense, deep into our lines. The fierce battle is raging unceasingly day and night."

The German High Command stated that the new German offensive had breached the Russian defense lines on the road to Moscow resulting in the encirclement of several Soviet armies.

Encirclement Claimed

The announcement followed unofficial but authoritative reports that the entire Russian southern wing had been broken up by a sudden German advance along the Sea of Azov, which was said to have engulfed Ossipenko and Mariupol and to be threatening the Don River port of Rostov, gateway to the vital Caucasian oil fields.

The offensive on the Central Front, the High Command said, was launched Oct. 2, the day before Adolf Hitler stirred the German Nation by declaring that "gigantic developments" were under way in the east.

There was no indication of the depth to which the German push had penetrated, though the High Command mentioned the region of Vyazma—approximately 125 miles west of Moscow—as the region where a great battle of encirclement was proceeding.

The special communiqué announcing the Central Front offensive was the first official hint here that new operations were under way in that sector, it said:

"While offensive and pursuit operations in the Ukraine are in full swing, a breach on the central sector of the East Front begun Oct. 2 has led to a new and vast series of battles of annihilation.

Twin Drive Reported

"In the Vyazma area alone several Soviet armies are encircled and their destruction is proceeding irrevocably."

But London and Moscow previously had reported that the Germans had launched twin drives in the direction of Moscow from Vyazma and Bryansk, to the south.

Opinion voiced in authoritative quarters in London was that Soviet forces, which were counter-attacking from the Donets Basin area southwest toward the Perekop Isthmus, were in danger of encirclement from the German drive to Mariupol.

If the Germans are able to maintain themselves on the 130-

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Lend-Lease Cash: Where It Goes

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 8

Facts and figures about the lend-lease program taken from testimony at hearings on the new $5,985,000,000 appropriation:

Col. Robert Olds said the Army's ferrying command was planning to ferry planes to "any lend-lease destination."

Small manufacturing arsenals are to be built in China's interior with about $4,000,000 of lend-lease funds.

Seven billion dollars' worth of new plants has been authorized with private interests underwriting $1,000,000,000 of it.

In 1942, the United States proposes to send 500,000,000 dozen eggs and 5,000,000,000 pounds of milk to Britain.

Production peak for lend-lease planes will be reached about Sept. 1, 1942.

Ten million dollars will be spent training British pilots in United States naval establishments.

House Appropriations Committee passed Lend-Lease bill: Page 12.

Oil Carriers Held Available —But for What?

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Defense adjustments today dangled additional oil tankers and airliners before civilians, but authorities made no promises as to who would finally get to use them.

Ten to 15 American oil tankers, now assigned to Britain, are scheduled for release shortly, but Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes holds out little hope that they will be available to haul additional gasoline to the East Coast.

Construction of 228 commercial airliners within the next 18 months was authorized by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, which specified that they must be built according to Army specifications for troop carriers and are subject to delivery to the War Department on demand.

Also in response to civilian demand, Selective Service headquarters abandoned its present system of dual physical examinations and substituted a single test that will reduce the number of men who close up their private affairs and later find they cannot meet the Army's physical requirements. The single examination system, to be initiated as rapidly as possible, is scheduled to be in operation throughout the Nation by Jan. 1.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, meanwhile asked Congress to appropriate about $300,000,000 to build or acquire 400 small boats for coast patrol service, and Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, reported that American aircraft manufacturers

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

President and leaders of both Houses agree —Full scope of plan is not disclosed.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—President Roosevelt and the leaders of both parties in both Houses of Congress are agreed upon immediate revision of the Neutrality Act.

The exact procedure of amendment remains to be disclosed, but following an hour and a half conference at the White House today between the President, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and key Republican and Democratic Senators and Representatives, it was learned that the objective of the Administration does not stop with arming American merchantmen but reaches to the use of American ships to carry arms direct to Britain.

Democratic leaders said the President's message would stress the urgency of arming merchant ships immediately, stating that submarine warfare in the North Atlantic endangers American vessels operating to American bases.

Opposes Section 2

He will also discuss the Neutrality Law generally, however, and advise Congress that it is his opinion that other sections of the Act, particularly Section 2 banning American ships from combat zones, should be eliminated.

He will say that this phase is even more vital in the long run than the arming of merchantmen, the leaders reported.

President Roosevelt, it was decided, will send a special message to Congress tomorrow and legislation incorporating the Government's program will be at once introduced in both Houses.

The Administration's new plan, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, is for the House to act first.

The House itself received its Appropriation Committee recommendation in favor of voting an additional unrestricted $5,985,000,000 for lend-lease arms production and it is evident that the Administration is confident that the Lower Chamber will quickly and favorably dispose of this and other pending business and be in a good position to go to work immediately on the neutrality issue.

Not since the beginning of the war has such a full-dress nonpartisan policy conference been assembled at the White House. Present with Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hull and Defense-Aid Supervisor Harry L. Hopkins, when they gathered at the President's private study at 10 a. m.—in addition to the leaders who also met for more than two hours and a half Oct. 7—were Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader; Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader; and Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, a strong supporter of the Government's foreign policies.

G. O. P. Aid Enlisted

While stiff vocal if not numerical opposition to the neutrality amendment proposals is anticipated, it appears certain that the Administration has carefully and effectively enlisted the largest possible Republican support by preparing the way for the President's action with these nonpartisan consultations.

The quickest possible action will be pressed by the Administration. After they left the White House, the conferees told correspondents that an effort will be made to have the House pass the first part of the revision—to allow the arming of merchantmen—by the middle of next week.

Revision Held Necessary

Mr. Roosevelt will state to Congress, the leaders reported, that revision of the Law to permit arming of the ships and to permit them to go into combat zones from which they are now barred is urgently necessary.

Speaker Rayburn, announcing that the neutrality revision bill would be introduced immediately after the reading of the President's message, was confident it would pass the House next week. He said hearings would be held, but with great dispatch.

With the House Appropriations Committee approving the second lend-lease appropriation by a vote of 26 to 5, it was apparent that the way would be clear by the end of this week for the beginning of the neutrality debate. House leaders expect the lend-lease appropriation to be passed by Oct. 10.

Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, announced he would start hearings on the neutrality revision bill Monday.

Ponder Move to Change Neutrality Act

International News Photos

Members of White House Conference

Following a long White House conference yesterday with Congressional leaders on revision of the Neutrality Act, President Roosevelt recessed the conversations without any decision on Administration recommendations to Congress. Conferees were invited to return for another conference this morning. Congressional leaders shown leaving the White House are (left to right): Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader; Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Assistant Minority Leader of the Senate; Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader of the Senate; Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, member of Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

News of New England: From Boston, Greater Boston and Other Communities

Storey Is Named Councilor; Democrats Protest 'Steal'

Amid Democratic protests of "political steal" the Republican-controlled Massachusetts Senate today elected Charles M. Storey, Boston lawyer, to succeed Daniel H. Coakley, removed on impeachment charges, as Councilor in the Fourth District.

If the Storey election is agreed to by the House of Representatives, the Republican Party will regain the powerful Executive Council which now stands at four Republicans and four Democrats.

The Senate election gave Mr. Storey, Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and prominent Republican, 19 votes, all Republican, while Representative John E. Powers, Democrat of Boston, received 12 votes, all Democratic. One Republican vote went to Gaspar G. Bacon, former Republican President of the Senate, and one Democratic vote went to former Representative Daniel J. Honan, Democrat of Winthrop.

The vote came after Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., Democrat of Boston, Democratic floor leader, charged that Sinclair Weeks, Republican National Committeeman; Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican of Boston, Speaker of the House, and Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, engineered a plot whereby Mr. Storey was drafted for the Council position.

Senator Dolan charged the trio drafted Mr. Storey, who agreed to accept the Council post only if he could name his successor. Mr. Dolan said that a list of seven persons was drawn up and last Sunday morning the trio submitted it to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the latter's house.

The Governor, Mr. Dolan asserted, said that the list contained only one name he would approve, that of Elias J. Shammon, a member of the Boston Finance Commission.

The Democratic floor leader added that Mr. Shammon said, "Why should I accept that position? I have been promised a Superior Court Judgeship. Why should I bury myself."

After Mr. Bacon had been nominated by Senator Charles G. Miles, Republican of Brockton, Senator Donald. Nicholson, Republican of Wareham, announced he would support Mr. Bacon because, "If we are going to steal the district from the Democrats we want somebody of experience and ability."

Milk Price Rise Protested

Faced with a demand from greater Boston milk dealers that the retail price of milk be raised one-half cent a quart, consumer groups today threatened to challenge in the courts the right of the State Milk control Board to fix retail prices.

The threat of a court battle was made by Eugene L. Belisle, Chairman of the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk, at a public hearing before the Milk Control Board at the State House o nthe proposed increase in milk prices.

Two months ago the Board ordered a retail advance of one-and-one-half cents a quart, which was protested by consumer groups at the time.

Representatives of milk dealers today told the Milk Control Board that the Federal Government had recently ordered an increase of 25 cents per hundredweight in the price paid to the farmer, which they said equals one-half cent a quart.

They contended that they could not absorb the price rise because of their own increased labor costs.

The dealers' representatives said experienced men were leaving their companies to enter defense industry, making necessary the expensive employment of green men.

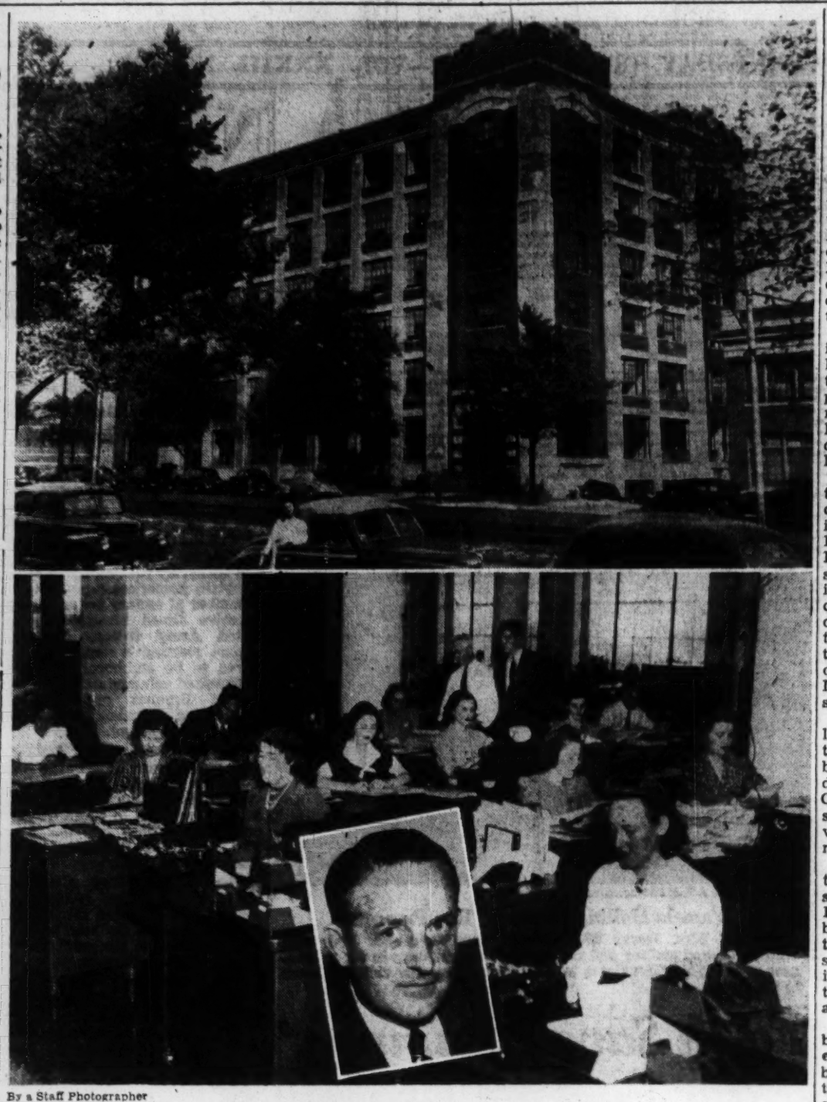
Company spokesmen included Wesley Bronson of the Whiting Milk Co., Allen White of White Bros., Harry Smith of the Lyndonville Creamery Association, Paul Hawley of H. P. Hood & Sons, James Woodson of the Association of New England Milk Dealers, Otis Parker of the Seven Oaks Dairy Co., Howard Parker of the Stuart Milk Co., and Joseph Miksis and David Greer of the Merrimack Valley Dealers' Association.

Treasury House Sales at $200,000

Boston "Treasury House," the glass savings bank building and military display that closed a 32-day run on the Common Sunday night, set a record for defense stamp and bond sales, Daniel J. Doherty, Massachusetts State Administrator of the Defense Savings program, announced today.

Heavy closing day buying of both stamps and bonds lifted the Boston Treasury House totals well above those made at similar exhibits in Washington and New York, Administrator Doherty said.

"More than 50,000 stamp transactions were completed at Treasury House, and stamp albums started and savings bonds sold will have a potential value of $200,000," he stated. "This makes a substantial contribution to the start of the nation's defense savings program in Massachusetts."



By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation Moves

Upper—Entire six-story building on Commonwealth Avenue occupied by system to help the man whose job fades out. Lower—Glimpse of Employers' Status and Contribution Section, where it is determined whether an employer is subject to the unemployment compensation law and if so what his tax is. Inset—Robert E. Marshall, Director of the State Division.

Compensation Board Likes New Quarters

Newly housed in a six story building at 881 Commonwealth Ave., the State Division of Unemployment Compensation is today operating to better advantage than previously, when its headquarters was cut up into two pieces a mile apart.

This is the second week of the State unemployment insurance system in its new home, which at one time lodged the Youth's Companion, and the pictures in an accompanying column are the first from the improved location.

The moving made one of Boston's largest. Equipment for the 1,000 to 1,100 employees was shifted over the week end. Business kept up at the old offices downtown through Friday, while the new building remained empty that day. Saturday brought 22 large moving vans into action, and the Division reopened for business at its new home at 9 a. m. Monday. More than 500 van loads were transferred from the 11 floors of the old building at 1 State Street, and two floors in the Harbor building.

The entire new building, covering 88,000 square feet, is occupied by the unemployment insurance division, which has leased the property. Offices have been attractively decorated in blue and white.

Idle Eastern Land As Timber Source

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 8 (AP)—Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, said today the eastern one-third of the United States imported three-quarters of its lumber requirements with freight costs alone exceeding the cost of growing timber on idle lands at home.

The imports were chiefly from the Far West, he said in an address prepared for a meeting of the Conservation Institute.

"We are spending huge sums for welfare to support men in comparative idlenss or on unproductive projects instead of putting our wood-producing plant in running order," he declared.

"Idle acres and idle men have the same effect upon our economy. Conservation therefore is largely a local problem."

Mr. Reynolds said Massachusetts had about 1,000,000 acres of suitable timber land, which could be made to produce annually about $5,000,000 of raw material with a potential industrial value of $50,000,000.

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U. S. Jobless Insurance Plan Meets Mixed Mass. Feelings

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans of the Roosevelt Administration to merge the state systems of unemployment insurance into a single national system brought out mingled hostility and applause in Massachusetts today.

The new social insurance move was viewed here as of first importance to employers and employees. Besides revising jobless insurance, the legislation would introduce disability insurance for the first time, and recast pay-roll taxes.

Objections voiced included:

1. Massachusetts' reserve for payment of unemployment compensation benefits, now amounting to $99,000,000, would be ing to $99,000,000 would probably be drained away, to help have difficulty in making payments.

2. The merit rating system of Massachusetts, designed to reduce taxes for employers who have been able to stabilize employment, would be knocked out. Merit rating is due to go into effect in Massachusetts next Jan. 1.

3. The trend toward centralization of government at Washington would be given a tremendous addition, and "the more you centralize at Washington, the more freedom you are going to lose."

4. The present system, which is administered by the states under Federal supervision, preserves more of the local self government which is invaluable to a democracy.

5. Complete control by Federal enthusiasts would eventualy lead to payment of larger benefits than were socially justifiable, and to an unwarranted increase of pay roll taxes both on employer and employee.

On the other hand, organized labor in Massachusetts is expected to give vigorous backing to the proposed Federalization of unemployment insurance. Labor's position was indicated by the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor released Monday, which said:

"The American Federation of Labor believes a federal system with adequate standards of benefits and a single pooled fund is essential. It would be far safer and less expensive in unused reserves as well as in administrative cost than 51 separate systems. Employment is a national problem. Unemployment is also national in scope. We need a national system of unemployment compensation to make our post-defense adjustment easier and less disastrous."

It is also urged by advocates of federalizing unemployment insurance that the benefit payments made by the states are too low, and that the Federal Government would see that the jobless got more.

Also there is now an unnecessary duplication of records and administrative expense, it is said, and employers have to make more reports than would be required under a single joint system. The Federal Government is reported to have on hand for its old-age annuity system all the data and more than the states have for their unemployment compensation systems.

In opposition, Edward F. Connelly, counsel of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, said:

"The President is extremely ill advised in his published intention to accept and support the recommendation of the Social Security Board to Federalize the 48 state unemployment compensation systems.

"The picture is clear, and the evidence incontrovertible. All the states now have unemployment compensation systems. We now have 48 laboratories working upon a new social experiment. The Social Security Board wants but one laboratory and nominates itself as the laboratory. It is a significant and awful commentary on the rise of bureaucratic government that the Federal bureaus have but one major solution to the problem of advancement of the general well being of the peoples of this Nation, and that solution is the acquisition of greater powers of control and the consequent decline of personal liberty and state and local rights.

"This bid for power on the part of the Social Security Board should be the concern of not one group but of all the Nation's people. It is a bid for power which though great in itself is small compared with that program which the Board visualizes. It has ideas on health and burial plans and injuries to workmen which if also brought under its control will bring this Nation to its knees before the great Federal bureaus."

Christian Science Program Oct. 12

Norman E. John of New York City will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, Oct. 12, at 1 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The subject of Mr. John's address is, "Where Is God Today?"

Miss Jessie King, soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, Hymns 117, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," and number 263, "Only God can bring us gladness." She will also sing the solo, "O Rest in the Lord," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Louis Baker Phillips will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WABC, the New York outlet of the Columbia network. It is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the State of New York with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Listeners in New England may hear the radiocast from Stations WDRC, Hartford, Connecticut; WPRO, Providence, Rhode Island; WORC, Worcester, Massachusetts; WGAN, Portland, and WABI, Bangor, Maine, and WCAX, Burlington, Vermont.

Anti-'Column' Exercises Due For Hub Oct. 14

The first "war game" to be held in the United States designed to test a counter "fifth column" plan will be carried out in the Boston Military District this month in connection with the First Air Force maneuvers, Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area, announced today at the Boston Army Base.

Beginning Oct. 14 and continuing for three days, the New England public may expect to read of the theoretical blowing up of important bridges, the "seizure" of radio stations, and sabotage of large industrial plants, by "fifth columnists" operating in New England.

The three-day problem will determine the adequacy of a plan to cope with "fifth column" activities in the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Nantucket, Middlesex, Bristol, Suffolk, Dukes, and Barnstable. Co-operating with the Army in the "war game," known technically as a "Command Post Exercise," will be the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the First Civilian Defense Area, and the Massachusetts Military Department.

"The importance of New England as an industrial bulwark of the Nation calls for concerted effort by the public to train itself in its defense against a 'Fifth Column,'" General Wilby said. This, he added, should be accomplished without diversion of line troops from their normal duties.

During the three-day period of the test a state of war will be assumed to exist, and although New England will not be considered to be in the actual theater of operations, it will be subjected to assumed attack from the air, including parachutists and air-borne troops, on land by fifth columnists and from the sea in small boats.

General Wilby said there would be no troop movements during the exercises, which will be followed by a critique on Oct. 17 to analyze the results of the game and the efficacy of the Army's fifth-column plan.

Bids for Property Of Closed Bank

Two bids, the greater for $135,000, were submitted today for three downtown Boston business buildings, the last major asset of the closed Federal National Bank.

Bids on the 10-story office building and two adjacent buildings on Washington, Water and Devonshire Streets, were received by Frederick S. Dietrick, in charge of liquidating the assets of the bank. The second bid, for $106,000, was made by Elias J. Michael, Boston broker representing Edwin Kassel. The $135,000 bid came from John A. Sullivan of Belmont.

This is the second time the three buildings, assessed at $650,000, have been placed before the public for sale. The first time, they went under the auctioneer's hammer to Mr. Sullivan for $286,000, but the sale fell through.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Books and Bookplates" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Magginis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, much cooler tonight; lowest temperature near 52; Thursday fair and cooler; moderate to fresh northwest winds tonight diminishing slowly on Thursday.

Maine: Fair in the south portion and cloudy in the north portion. Occasional showers in the extreme north portion followed by clearing. Much cooler tonight. Thursday fair and cooler. Fresh northwest winds tonight diminishing slowly on Thursday.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and much cooler tonight. Thursday fair and cooler. Fresh northwest winds tonight diminishing slowly on Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh, occasionally strong northwest winds tonight and Thursday diminishing slowly Thursday. Fair weather with good visibility.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh northwest winds north of the Virginia Capes; moderate southwest shifting to northwest winds south of the Virginia Capes this afternoon, becoming gentle variable Thursday. Generally fair Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	72	New York	72	—
Chicago	45	71	Norfolk	77	—
Kansas City	46	80	Philadelphia	72	93
Los Angeles	56	73	St. Louis	48	72
Miami	76	78	San Francisco	52	63
Minneapolis	36	54	Washington	75	94
New Orleans	74	91			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 8.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:54 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 1:20 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:45 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Await Girl's Return

Pamela Hollingworth's brother "Teddy," and their grandmother, Mrs. Minnie P. Moulton, joyfully wait to be reunited with the little girl at the home of an uncle, J. Bright Whitesides, at 481 Beacon Street, Lowell.

Child Never Lost Faith

Continued from Page 1

her remain in the hospital here for two or three days in order to regain some of the weight lost during the eight days when she had only brook water and wild berries to eat and drink.

Joining with County Solicitor Burnham Davis, Mr. Hollingworth emphatically refuted rumors that the child had been kidnaped and later released.

Saw No One

These rumors apparently stemmed from the incredulity of veteran woodsmen that the child could experience eight days alone in the woods and emerge so relatively unscathed.

Mr. Hollingworth said he had questioned Pammy carefully on the point and was absolutely convinced the child had seen no human being during the period from the time she strayed from the family outing until found Monday night. She had seen, Mr. Hollingworth disclosed, an airplane flying overhead—probably one of the planes searching for her—but the ship had not responded to her little "hih," the greeting that attracted searchers to her on Mount Chocorua.

"I prayed for her every second," Mrs. Hollingworth said. "I never once admitted to myself that she could be parted from the family.

"I included her in my prayers for each member of our family, just as I have always done.

"Each night," Mr. Hollingworth said, "the searchers would gather here (at Clyde Stimson's) and try to convince me that Pam could not be found.

"And every night I would talk to them and they would go away saying I was right and they were wrong and the search would go on. But after another day in the woods they would be discouraged again.

"I never wavered, I never gave up my faith that she would be found. Each morning I would go to our headquarters tent and I would say, 'This is the day . . . ! People would try to console me, but I wouldn't accept it. I slapped them on the back to cheer them up."

Mr. Hollingworth said that many friends offered him liquor as a stimulant to continue his work, but he refused it.

Mr. Hollingworth said that Pam had not cried, that there was dirt and pitch on her face, but no sign of tears. He expressed the opinion that she had reached the place where she was found—about two miles from the White Ledge camp where she was lost—within two days of her disappearance, and had remained in the shelter of large rocks near the brook during the subsequent six days.

Giant Welcome Planned

In the meantime today, the citizens of Lowell, Mass., Pammy's home town, planned a giant welcome home celebration.

Various organizations already are making plans for the affair in which as many as possible of the mill city's population of 100,000 can join.

Those in charge will confer with Mr. Hollingworth concerning the date.

With virtually every Lowellite taking a personal interest in the girl's adventure—hundreds came to New Hampshire to aid in the search, a carnival spirit prevailed upon news of her reappearance.

So excited was Lowell over the girl that a municipal primary election there yesterday was one of the drabbest in years.

Seaplane Tender Goes Into Service

The seaplane tender Humboldt, launched at the Boston Navy Yard last March, was commissioned yesterday afternoon, the United States Navy announced.

Commander William G. Tomlinson, who has been stationed at the naval air station at Anacostia, D. C., was given command of the vessel. Lieut. Commander Clifford T. Corbin, formerly stationed at the same air base, was named executive officer.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
This is blanket time! Our renewal process is approved by those who are particular.
Bea. 1790

The WALSH CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILIAN DEFENSE

★"KEEP 'EM FLYING" *is the Air Corps Slogan.*
★"KEEP 'EM WALKING" *is the Walsh Slogan.*

Civilian defense calls for putting your feet on a "war footing." Walsh Archlock Shoes are ready to carry you with unimpaired energy through long hours of motor corps, ARP, other defense duties—as well as for home or office, for nurses, beauticians, etc.

For instance, the shoe sketched, VITAMIN "W," brings incredible foot comfort to an army of women. One of them named it VITAMIN "W" (W for Walsh) because she felt as if it contained a magic new vitamin for her body and spirit. In black kid, sizes 4 to 12, AAAA to EEE. Also brown or white kid, or black suede, to 10. ... $11.00

OTHER STYLES IN STOCK 3 TO 12, AAAAAA TO EEE
SEPARATE DEPT. FOR WALSH MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES

Wm. J Walsh
AMERICA'S LEADING SHOE COMFORT EXPERT

Walsh Shoes
30-34 Chauncy St., Boston
OPPOSITE TUNNEL ENTRANCE TO ALL SUBWAY POINTS
MY ONLY STORE
WASHINGTON ST. TUNNEL ENTRANCE CHAUNCY. ST AVON ST SUMMER ST

Windsor Button Shop

Boston's unique shop for buttons, zippers, sewing supplies . . .
Choose from unequalled stocks — at money-saving prices.

39 BEDFORD ST.
Just off Washington St. opp. West St.
BOSTON

WALK-OVER
BOSTON
170 Tremont St. 378 Washington St.

Grand-stand Play!

● All out for the game! All eyes on your feet—in this smooth-fitting Walk-Over spectator. LOTUS: Antique Tan or Black Polished Calf. $7.95

Strict Check Is Being Made On Defense Steps by Congress

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Far more than in the World War, committees of Congress are fulfilling their important function of scanning meticulously every step of the defense effort and of giving the Nation the benefit of an independent, non-partisan current check on what they find.

Here are two samples within 24 hours: First the action by Sidney Hillman, Associate OPM Director, in the field of pre-fabricated housing in intervening to cause the rejection of a big order for prefabricated houses, which can be made by unskilled workers—many of them organized by the Congress of Industrial Organizations—and assembled on the building site, in deference to the craft unions, under the American Federation of Labor, who have made their stabilizing agreement with OPM dependent on a continuance of existing construction practice.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, said today the OPM had been asked to submit a report on the bid, and indicated that the story was not yet finished. Favoritism to the A. F. of L. was likely to cost the Government a lot of money if prefabrication were resisted, he said.

The second instance of a congressional committee keeping the public currently informed is that of House Naval Affairs Committee under Chairman Carl Vinson. It is a little premature to speak of this, for although the Committee's experts have made four months of intensive inquiry, covering major naval contracts, public hearings will not commence till Dec. 1.

But yesterday Mr. Vinson, on the bases of facts already available to him, introduced a measure setting a 7 per cent limit on net profits of defense and lend-lease contracts. He lifted the veil a little on the facts already assembled. Some 6,900 firms, having 16,463 government contracts have been investigated, he said. Some of these contractors have made big profits, he declares.

One firm, whose name was undisclosed, stands to make a 247 per cent return; in other cases, he said, firms are making "unconscionable" profits.

Mr. Vinson intimated that the firms' names would be made public in December. Whether as the result of this investigation or not, Mr. Vinson reports that some firms have taken steps to return excessive profits to the Government, and have begun to "renegotiate" defense contracts. Mr. Vinson's bill moves in the direction urged repeatedly by Secretary Morgenthau to capture excess profits by taxes. So far Mr. Morgenthau's drastic proposals and warnings of profiteering, have received small heed from Congress in connection with the Treasury proposals. Now action may come.

The net profit which Mr. Vinson would limit is defined as the excess of total contract price over cost of performance. Contracts where the price is $10,000 or less would be exempt.

Thus, in two instances, congressional committees are performing a vital task in the defense emergency of checking the Executive and informing the public. The work of congressional committees depends largely on the initiative and intelligence of the committee chairman, where the work is in the hands of a permanent committee, or in the competence of the committee research staff where it is a special committee like that of Senator Truman, who has the skilled services of Hugh A. Fulton, as Chief Counsel.

In periods of fast-moving emergency, like the present, Congress and its committees frequently seem sluggish in meeting new crises with legislation. The Executive here has the guiding hand. But in the task of scrutinizing the details of what is going on, competent committees are invaluable both to national pocketbook and public morale. In the World War the demoralizing revelations by the Nye Committee of profiteering came after the struggle. They did much to condition the Nation to the thesis that the whole crusade was just a profiteering orgy. Today the congressional committees show a tendency to give closer day-by-day scrutiny and examination, which may help to keep the public only one jump behind the Executive activity.

Defender of Dakar Promoted by Vichy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 8 (AP)—Vice-Admiral C. J. L. Bourrague, who is credited with a major share in the defense of Dakar against the Free French and British in September, 1940, was named today to the new post of Chief of the General Staff of National Defense which co-ordinates all French war branches under Vice-Premier Jean Darlan.

Admiral Bourrague commanded a division of three cruisers and three torpedo boats which steamed through the Strait of Gibraltar just before the Dakar incident and took part in the defense of the West African naval base.

A long name that spells new delight

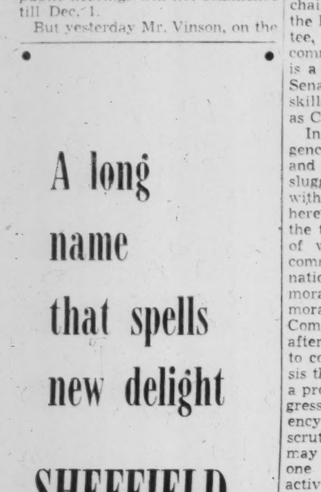
SHEFFIELD FARMS

Sealect

Homogenized Vitamin D Milk

HANAN FEATURES

THE Hurdler



SCOTCH GRAIN SEAMLESS

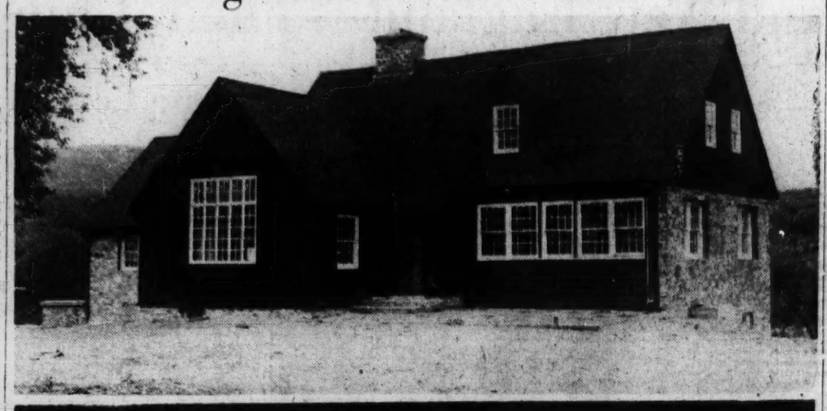
You'll go for its ease and its good looks. Come and try it on for yourself . . . feel the pliancy of its seamless, all-kid-lined uppers . . . see what comfort its exclusive patented flexible sole construction can give you. It's the shoe for you who like the best.

Tan Albion Grain Calf, Heavy Sole, $14.75
Black or Brown Calf Heavy Sole, Kid lined $13.50
Black or Brown Calf Light weight, unlined $12.50

HANAN

516 5th Ave., New York
187 Broadway, New York
324 No. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
40 Adams Ave., W., Detroit, Mich.
1 No. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Onondagas Are Proud of Their Youth



New York NYA

New York State Indians Prove Industrious

Top: Youth Community House built wholly by Indian youths on the Onondaga Reservation, Onondaga, N. Y.

Center: Adelphina Logan, second from right, leaning chin in hand, Onondaga Indian woman who encouraged the building and is now in charge of the Community House.

Bottom: Roger Hill, in checked shirt, Onondaga Chief, teaches boys how to make a tribal headdress.

Young Onondaga Indians Build Their Own Community House

By Ta-de-win
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONONDAGA, N. Y.—The House that Onondaga Indian boys and girls built in their spare time has been completed, and Adelphina Logan, the Indian in charge of this Youth Community House, is positive it is the only building constructed by Indian youth who volunteered their services in their leisure hours. The young Indians first leased the land, but are now buying it, so as to have the property their very own.

Night or day, some one or some group enjoys this house these Onondagas built. When Theresa Homer wants to bead a turtle clan design of her costume, or Sarah Bush is not quite sure how to make moccasins, they come here to "Del" for instruction, and Roger Hill is available to show Indian boys how to make a proper Onondaga headdress.

Then the Boy Scouts as well as the Girl Scouts meet here, and once a week they allow adults the use of the library, and in deference to them, on that night, there is silence, that books may be more intelligently read.

Not Built in a Day

But this Youth Community Building wasn't built in a day. When Louis R. Bruce, Jr., Mohawk, and former State Wide Indian Supervisor of the New York NYA, wanted to talk over plans with the young Onondagas, there was no place to hold a meeting. The churches took care of the adults, the schools of the children, but no thought was given to the young people just out of school, who were liable to walk the streets in search of dubious entertainment, unless they had some place to go.

So Louis pulled wires with success and with Adelphina Logan as home guard the building was not only started but finished satisfactorily. Both are college bred Indians, and Adelphina Logan, who worked her way through the white man's grade schools and went on to High and two and one half years to the University of Syracuse, until her money gave out, is inclined to think that things are made too easy for Indians today.

However "Dell" is proud of the way her young Indians worked. Although sponsored by the NYA, who sent out a man to tell them how to build it, the rest was up to the Onondagas. The stone work was contributed by the Chiefs, the concrete was mixed by hand. In fact there was no machine made stuff. Carpentry work was done by boys who received credits by the Trade Union and later on lucrative jobs.

Continue Work Even Now

One after another of the boys worked in some capacity on the building. First came the plain woodwork and then the tiles, and even now that the building is finished, they continue their work by taking turns at being janitor of the building. "Del" is proud of the neat appearance of the rooms and grounds as well as of the fact that during the 13 months of construction not one single object was stolen.

It is a roomy building, with library and assembly room on the first floor, showers downstairs and extra rooms on the second floor. There is a Youth Council in charge and anybody on the NYA is automatically on that, and recently they have included Chief Jesse Lyons, the elderly Onondaga who knows their history, lore, their arts and crafts, and ceremonials.

There will be no formal dedication, for a year ago, when the building was in the making, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt stopped here on her tour of New York's NYA projects. Then there was an informal ceremony with Chief Lyons making a speech in honor of the President's wife and presenting her a sweet grass basket.

And only two weeks ago the Onondagas served a banquet here in honor of Louis R. Bruce who made possible this very much appreciated Youth Community Building.

N. Y. Presbyterians Elect New Moderator

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Rev. Paul I. Reynolds of Argyle, N. Y., was elected Moderator of the New York Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of North America at the opening of the 84th annual meeting yesterday.

He succeeds the Rev. William Nicholl of Boston, Mass.

The session are being attended by 300 delegates representing the Albany, Argyle, Boston, Delaware, Hudson, New York, Vermont and Philadelphia Presbyteries.

Add COLOR to your Snapshots

You'll enjoy tinting those favorite snapshots with an Eastman Oil or Water Color Outfit. They're easy to use . . . produce extremely artistic results. Velox Water Color Outfits, $1; Kodak Transparent Oil Color Sets from $2. See them here.

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NEW YORK, Madison Ave. at 45th, 745 Fifth Ave.
339 West 23rd St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood St.
BOSTON, 30 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
ATLANTIC CITY, 1725 Boardwalk
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 S. 16th St.
WASHINGTON, 607 14th St., N. W.

Newspaper Ads Boost U. S. Navy Enlistment Drive

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Navy made public figures showing how newspaper advertising aided its recruiting campaign for the two-ocean fleet.

In a letter to William A. Thomson, Director of the American Newspaper Publishers Association Advertising Bureau, the Navy's Director of Recruiting, Capt. F. E. M. Whiting, gave the results of the Navy's first advertising campaign. It started in the States of Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, the first ad being placed in the week commencing July 7, and the last in the last week of August.

"Not only did recruiting increase during the period when the advertising was running," Captain Whiting said, "but it continued to increase after the advertising stopped."

Listing figures for the main recruiting stations in the three States for the past five months, Captain Whiting said that in Indianapolis, they jumped from 66 in May to 205 in September. In Des Moines the increase was from 124 to 424 and in St. Louis it rose from 181 to 419.

The advertising campaign has been started in 13 more States and two others, Michigan and Wisconsin, will be added shortly. Those in which the campaign is now under way are: Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Safety Seen as Contribution to U. S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A call for leadership which will refute "the false philosophy that in this time of turmoil accidents are inevitable" was sounded to the 30th National Safety Congress here by the organization's president, Col. John Stilwell, when the huge convention got under way this week. Some 10,000 people, drawn from a wide variety of organizations and commercial enterprises concerned with safety, are estimated in attendance at this congress.

Their meeting here launches a Nation-wide effort to promote safety as a contribution to the national defense. President Roosevelt, in a proclamation issued last August, asked the officers and directors of the National Safety Council to take the leadership in this campaign, and they have responded by making the project the main business of the annual meeting of the Council. Colonel Stilwell heartily subscribes to the President's statement that accidents hinder the defense effort and that "these unusual times require unusual safety efforts." He and the other officers welcome the opportunity to lead in what President Roosevelt described as an effort "to mobilize Nation-wide resources in a concerted and intensified campaign against accidents."

Hearty Response

The current Safety Congress here shows the hearty response that has been given to the President's call for action. Conferring in sectional meetings are municipal safety officials, industrial safety experts, court officers, educators, and civic safety leaders by the thousand. Some 125 organizations are co-operating, according to the Safety Council.

Colonel Stilwell insists that only by co-ordinating all the educational and enforcement agencies of the Nation can the goals be reached. He is calling not only upon the safety experts but also upon such agencies as radio, press, and the fraternal and patriotic organizations to join forces to promote safety.

Bombing and sabotage are scarcely more damaging to a Nation than casualties caused by carelessness, speakers pointed out to the Congress. While bombs dropped on Britain last year resulted in 40,000 fatalities, automobiles on the peace-time highways of the United States killed almost as many persons—34,500, observed Dennis E. O'Brien, judge of the Omaha, Neb., municipal court. As for injuries, more Americans were hurt by automobiles in 1940 than Britons by air raids, according to Judge O'Brien.

This year has seen a rise in casualties in the United States, reports to the Safety Congress showed. Fatalities from January to August numbered 65,800, a three per cent increase over last year. The increase was confined to motor vehicle and occupational deaths which rose 16 and 6 per cent respectively, the Council's statistics indicated. Public and home fatalities both decreased.

The upturn in casualties is attributed by many to the increased tempo of American living caused by defense activities. Moreover, many industries have had to take on new workers not educated in safety practices. But the experts do not regard the rise in accidents as necessary, even in the light of these explanations.

Crusade Urged

A "crusade against carelessness" was urged by B. C. Heacock, assistant to the Undersecretary of War, and himself an industrialist.

"If new workers require additional training," see that they are trained," said Mr. Heacock. "If supervisors are unwilling or unable to produce in safety, see that they are educated or replaced. If you find production taking precedence over safety, see that the folly is exposed. This is the time to act."

Another approach was suggested by Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin.

He listed as conducive to safety "a better mental attitude in our people, a happier frame of mind, a more secure society, a more certain social order."

Many other angles of the safety problem are being studied. In 162 sessions, 532 speakers are recommending measures to promote safety on the highways, in the various branches of industry, in the home and the school, and in the air. These experts are agreed that records of safety are made in proportion to the efforts of interested people to reduce hazards and educate folks away from careless habits.

Made in a jiffy! Delicious!

Postum

CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

Pointed Messages to Hitler Put on Australian Shells

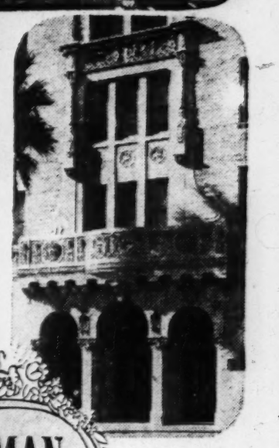
CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 8 (AAP)—Pointed messages to Hitler will be inscribed on Australian-made 18-pound shells by subscribers to Australia's war loan at a rally in Melbourne next Sunday.

Steel shells and a special printing machine will be available at the rally.

You live in a Garden Here at CHAPMAN PARK

midway between Los Angeles . . . Beverly Hills . . . and Hollywood

This is the most convenient location to all that is going on in and around Los Angeles. A European Plan hotel with rooms and suites in the main hotel building. Adjoining bungalows are divided into suites, each with individual entrance and private porch. Each bungalow surrounded with flowers and lawn. There is quiet and privacy. Send for illustrated booklet "Pleasure Plans."



See any travel or transportation agent for schedule of our attractive rates.

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IN THE HEART OF WILSHIRE Center

WILSHIRE BLVD. AT ALEXANDRIA

Ample Free Parking

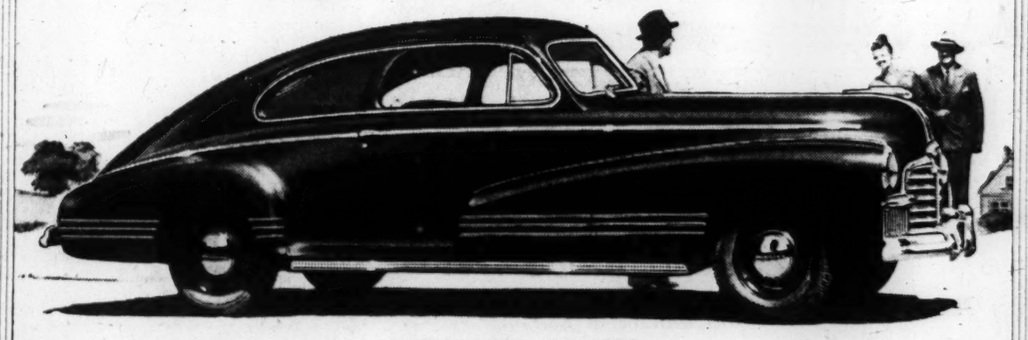
CHAPMAN PARK Hotel and BUNGALOWS

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

No liquor served on premises . . .

MIDWAY BETWEEN DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES BEVERLY HILLS and HOLLYWOOD

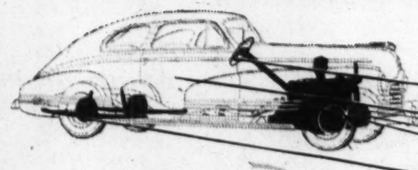
Topping eight unbroken years of progress with the greatest Pontiacs of them all!



INTRODUCING THE NEW

1942 Pontiac Sixes AND Eights

With the things you've always liked and 15 new ones too!



- Bodies by Fisher with even greater beauty.
- Vital engine parts are unchanged for 1942.
- Triple-Cushioned Ride—improved—still yours.
- Travel of the gearshift has been reduced 30 per cent.
- Gas and oil economy is unchanged.
- Front wheel brakes have been increased in size and triple-sealed.

Speed and More Speed for National Defense!

SPEED AND MORE SPEED is being applied to Pontiac's National Defense effort—the building of a new type of rapid-fire cannon for the United States Navy—"the most effective weapon of its size ever developed" in the opinion of naval authorities. Thousands of skilled Pontiac craftsmen and top ranking production experts have been assigned to this vitally important operation and are working night and day turning out cannon in ever-increasing quantities.

In a year when the correct choice of a new car becomes more important than ever, Pontiac is proud to announce that its 1942 models are the greatest cars it has ever built!

Here's the reason for this. Pontiac for 1942 not only offers you the things you've always liked in all the great Pontiacs of the past, but gives you 15 improvements as well!

See this new Pontiac today. Learn how all the vital parts—pistons, connecting rods, bearings, and many others—have been retained unchanged. Learn, too, how, despite greater length and weight, gas and oil economy has not been sacrificed. Then you'll know why we say Pontiac is built for America today—and many years to come!

THE FINE CAR WITH THE LOW PRICE—GENERAL MOTORS' MASTERPIECE

AVAILABLE AS A SIX OR AN EIGHT IN ANY MODEL

SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Handicraft Shop Lacks Skilled Workers

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A pretty pin cushion or deftly quilted knitting bag, like the much-heralded better mousetrap, will bring the purchasing public to the maker's doorstep—but where to find skilled makers?

This is a problem, says Miss Gertrude A. Hickey, in charge of the Handwork Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston.

Ever since its founding in 1877, the Union has sought to provide both industrial and educational opportunities for women. Its handcraft shop, widely known for the beauty and high quality of articles to be found there, not only offers an outlet for the products of women workers but also, through Miss Hickey, serves to develop the skill of capable consignors in new directions.

Recently, she says, she has had difficulty in getting saleable articles and only a small percentage of those sent in are accepted. Poor workmanship, lack of knowledge of materials, and a want of originality are the reasons for their rejection.

Meetings Conducted

Mrs. B. Preston Cutler is chairman of the committee which passes on work submitted to the shop, with the assistance of Miss Hickey, who from long experience, knows what is and what is not likely to sell. The price set by the consignor is charged unless it is considered either too high or too low and then it is adjusted by the committee. She receives 75 per cent of the price at which the article sells.

In an effort to broaden the field of the shop's service to women workers and also to develop new talent among consignors, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, President of the Union, frequently conducts meetings in outlying places. Miss Hickey accompanies her, taking a display of such articles as are popular in the Shop and giving suggestions that alert consignors are quick to act upon. She advises them to read up-to-date magazines and watch store windows for trends in colors, materials, and designs. She urges weavers to use restful patterns and pastel colors. Orders are taken for rugs and "accessories" for rooms—among them pin cushions of which the supply is inadequate.

Last June, Mrs. White attended the Conference on Arts and Crafts at the University of New Hampshire in Durham. There she conducted a panel discussion on improving merchandising and interest in design.

In the group was a young man (not all of the consignors are women, although it is chiefly for them) who since has been buying old mirrors and old stools and painting them artistically. He also stencils boxes which have had a good sale.

Some consignors have been so successful that they have given employment to women in their neighborhood in making articles in sufficient quantity to supply the demand at the Shop. There is the Folk Stitchery, made in Worcester, Mass., by Armenian women under an American woman's guidance. Examples of this work in the cases at the Shop include beautiful bureau scarves of hand-woven linen and linen lace in all sizes. There are pin cushions and silk and satin traveling cases, including those to hold beads and jewelry, made by a woman who specializes in ribbon work and who requires helpers to meet the demand for her products.

Christmas Novelty

When a consignor has possibilities, Miss Hickey thinks of countless useful artistic articles she may make. A novelty for Christmas will be "scuffs," soft little boudoir slippers of satin and velvet with just a strap at the heel.

There are knitting bags of all kinds, including beautifully quilted ones and a popular kit for knitters, containing a stitch holder, crochet hook and needle for dropped stitches and a tape measure.

Special exhibits of the work of consignors are arranged from time to time and articles of the same category are grouped to develop the sale when they are especially timely.

Miss Mary Tolman is Executive Secretary of the Union, of which the Handcraft Shop is only one branch.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Gertrude A. Hickey Miss Mary Tolman

Artistic talent of consignors is developed at the Handcraft Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Miss Hickey, in charge of the Shop, is showing a handsome quilted knitting bag to Miss Tolman, Executive Secretary of the Union.

Methodist Group Hears Mrs. Bragg

Church women now more than ever need to emphasize the spiritual side of life and look for guidance to a power above the human, members of the Woman's Society for Christian Service were told at the close of their all-day session yesterday by their National President, Mrs. J. D. Bragg.

Mrs. Bragg, heading the Society with a membership of 1,500,000 women, was in Boston from her home in St. Louis, Mo., to address the meeting of the Boston District. She reminded the Methodist women of their added responsibility for service and the extra burden placed upon existing social service agencies by the demands of the defense program.

Discussing foreign as well as home missionary activities of the denomination, she said that missionaries obliged to leave Japan and Korea temporarily have gone to India or South America or, in some cases, have returned to the United States to work in "tension" areas where there are many Japanese and Koreans living.

Junior Leaguers Get Don Dudley

Don Dudley director during his college years of the Dartmouth Musical Club and the Players Club and now well known as a choral director and musical arranger, is announced as the new conductor for the Junior League Glee Club this year. He conducted a preliminary rehearsal and audition for prospective members yesterday following a luncheon of the Glee Club at the Junior League headquarters, zero Marlborough Street.

An announcement, greeted with enthusiasm by the Club, was that the music this year would be popular rather than classical. Miss Jean Q. Clark is Chairman of the organization.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Newburyport Woman's Club Opens With So. America Talk

"The swing in South America is definitely toward the democracies and against Nazi oppression, because those countries want to be free," Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, specialist in Latin - American affairs for The Christian Science Monitor, told members of the Newburyport Woman's Club in an address today at their opening meeting. "North American women can do much to keep the Western Hemisphere free, for the decision rests with the United States," he said.

Dr. Sharp, whose talk today was the second he has made before the Club, showed colored motion pictures taken on five trips to South America. The pictures not only included such interesting scenes as the head waters of the Amazon; Lake Titicaca, Peru; the flight over the Andes from Chile to Argentina, and Bolivian Indians in their colorful costumes, but also views of the Lima Conference and of Nazi schools and planes in South America, giving them political significance.

"In South America you can watch the cause of freedom rise or fall with direct relation to events in Europe—and especially what the United States—does," said Dr. Sharp. "When the United States is alert, awake, and shouldering at least some measure of its responsibilities in the world, South American hopes rise.

"Encouraged by steps already taken in the United States to defend world freedom, the South Americans are rapidly taking their place in the ranks. Within the last three months Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Bolivia have smashed Nazi plots.

"Yet realistic South Americans know that the free peoples are only at the beginning of their awakening after slumbering too long while forces of streamlined tyranny conquered one democracy after another. The more enlightened South Americans look to you, and all lovers of freedom, for whatever needs to be done to assure the survival of American values, never before attacked as they are today."

Dr. Sharp was introduced by Miss Elizabeth Hoxie, President of the Club. The meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, and Mrs. Franklin C. Blakely was in charge of the program.

Quincy Wants Defense Group 'In'

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy said today he would ask the City Council to pass an ordinance making the Quincy Defense Council an official part of the City Government.

"If the Defense Council becomes a unit of the City Government, it will act in an advisory capacity," the Mayor said. Under the Council's present unofficial connection with the City, the City cannot appropriate money for its use.

If the present emergency continues, Mayor Burgin said, certain equipment would be needed and various wardens and officers would be equipped with uniforms, and he would recommend the appropriation of from $2,000 to $3,000 to meet these needs.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 9

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV 550kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., additional programs: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 28, 29, 8:45 a. m., WATR, 1320kc.

State Control of Timber Is Urged in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8—A plan for State control of forestry practices as a means of avoiding Federal regulation has been advanced by W. H. Brown, Chairman of the New Hampshire Forestry and Recreation Commission. The suggested legislation announced by Mr. Brown calls for State control of timber harvesting through rules and regulations that would prevent depletion of the timber resources of the State. Under the plan, harvesting would be on a sustained yield basis. It is pointed out that through planned cutting the timber resources of the State would increase both to the advantage of the timberland owners and the industries of the State that are dependent upon native timber for raw material. The preservation of the timber stand would also serve as a protection for the water sheds of the State. Under the plan, the State would be divided into six or seven forest districts so that the operations of the control system would be more or less on a local basis. Possibly the most radical suggestion in the plan is that all growing timber be exempt from taxation. Instead, there would be a land value tax. Under the present system, the land plus the timber is taxed on the basis of its annual value. Under the new plan, the timber would only be taxed once and that would be at the time of harvesting.

Dartmouth Radio

With little advance notice but with months of hard work behind it, the Dartmouth Broadcasting System, a radio venture by undergraduates for undergraduates, will make its debut on the air waves of the Dartmouth College campus this week. Under the direction of Station Manager William Mitchel, a senior from Teaneck, N. J., and his eight-man directorate, DBS will confine itself for the first week to a limited broadcast that will reach only a few of the Dartmouth dormitories. After the trial period, however, all college dormitories, the faculty Graduate Club, and the home of Dartmouth's President, Ernest Martin Hopkins, will be able to tune in on DBS's programs.

The Dartmouth radio station uses a method of controlled-wire broadcasting that has been found successful on several other college campuses. Radio signals are sent by telephone wires to houses where transmitters have been installed to radiate to a specific wavelength. By the sound waves being checked 200 feet from each building the broadcast does not escape off the campus and therefore is not subject to Federal control. Hanover has long been the victim of radio disturbances and static that baffle engineers, and DBS's method will give their broadcasts a clarity of reception that will do much to boost their popularity on the campus.

Surplus Apples

The Federal Surplus Marketing Administration has started the purchase of New Hampshire apples. Paying prices ranging from 75 to 95 cents a bushel for the fruit, the Federal agency has already taken over several thousand bushels, most of which are of small sizes. This year's prices run somewhat ahead of the price that the agency paid for the surplus fruit a year ago, and the sizes being acquired are those that the orchardists find hardest to market. This program not only benefits the orchardists by removing surplusses from the market, but it also benefits relief cases, for the surplus apples acquired under the program are distributed to such cases.

Gasoline Issue

Apparently the endeavor to cut down gasoline consumption is getting somewhere in New Hampshire. For the first seven months of 1941 figures compiled by the State show that 8 per cent more gasoline was consumed in New Hampshire than during the same period of 1940. The save-gasoline movement got going about the end of this period and it is believed to be reflected by the August figures which show that the consumption was only 3 per cent ahead of August, 1940. As for the future, the State Defense Council has figures which indicate that the prospective allotment for October is only 2.56 per cent less than the actual consumption for October, 1940. It is also pointed out that the reversal of the upward trend from July into August took place in spite of the fact that during August the State enjoyed its greatest tourist boom in years.

Borrowings Cut By Municipalities

Tendency among Massachusetts municipalities to decrease borrowings and to pay more of their expenditures with current revenue was hailed today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, as a ray of financial hope for the future of Bay State's 351 cities and towns.

Mr. Long deemed this factor as the one real bright spot in figures showing that Massachusetts cities and towns have appropriated $373,225,914 for 1941 expenditures. This figure is $26,844,531 or 7.7 per cent more than 1940 appropriation.

Paradoxically, however, the average cost rate is down 27 cents from last year, the 1941 average tax rate being $32.57 compared to $32.84 in 1940. This is the second successive year in which the average tax rate has decreased.

Compensation Law Extension

Extension of the coverage of the Massachusetts unemployment compensation law to employers of one, two or three employees was furthered recently by the House Ways and Means Committee in approving a bill for revision of the act.

Under the present law, only the employers of four or more workers are covered by the system. Its field would not be enlarged, as farm laborers, domestic servants, etc., would still remain outside. However President Roosevelt announced yesterday that Federal legislation to bring such groups in was being planned.

The number of workers who would be given unemployment insurance by the bill endorsed by the Ways and Means Committee was set at 104,000 by a spokesman for the Advisory Council of the system last winter. The number of new employers, that is, of from one to three workers, was estimated at 70,000.

These will be taxed three per cent on their payrolls if the bill is passed, as are the larger employers. No employee contribution is required.

At the legislative hearing last winter at which the Advisory Council recommended the extension of the system to the smallest employers, the Council advised the change be made in January of 1943. Painters, carpenters, barbers and others urged bringing in all possible employers.

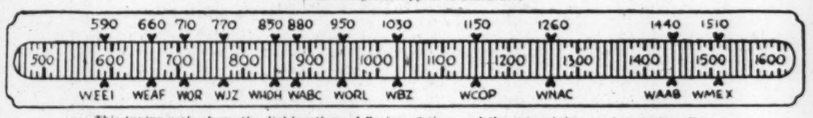
Another provision of the bill approved today for passage calls for reducing the waiting period for payment of jobless benefits from two weeks to one.

Contractors dealing with government agencies would have their final payments withheld until their taxes for unemployment insurance had been paid.

The Division of Unemployment Compensation would in addition have its name changed by the bill to Division of Employment Security.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
2:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce" sk.	"Against the Storm"	Aivah Small	Sports and music
2:15 Studio Speaker	Honeymoon Hill" sketch	"Ma Perkins" sketch	Vernon Nash ... from	Sports and music
2:30 News: "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife" sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Rochester Institute	Sports and music
2:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill" sketch	"Vic and Sade" sketch	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00 Waltz Time	Neil Giles	Backstage Wife" sk.	Studio Speaker	Melody Mirror
4:15 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas" serial	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
4:30 Studio Program	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones" drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Dunning Sisters, songs	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	"Capt. Midnight," drama	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest: Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today": drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 sketch	Midweek Function	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	"Waltz Time"
8:00 "Big Town": sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	Swing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town": sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Political Talk	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Patty: Louise Massey	20th Century Serenade	Defense Program
8:45 Hersholt & E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Baritone and organ	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Adventures in Melody"	Pages From the Classical
9:45 guest; orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Album: recordings
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Col. Frank C. Knox	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Admiral Byrd	Col. Frank C. Knox	Musical Knowledge	Danger Is My Business"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 William Green	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	Pageant of Melody"	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Talk from London	"Border Patrol"
11:30 Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want";	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Munroe's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Westerners	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast": music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch": talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Hits and Encores	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Breakfast Club	Concert; Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Up" orchestra
10:00 Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	"Famous Fathers"	"Help Mate," Drama	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Home Forum: talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	String Orchestra
11:15 Man I Married	Music; News; Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Stories; Music; News	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Homespun Harmonies
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Stosin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington News	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	"The Musher News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Comment Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; Orchestra	Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Studio Talk
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama	School of the Air;	Studio Talk
2:45 'Kate Hopkins": sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00 Studio Program	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Music; Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15 Robert Riskin	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Ken Marlin's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Defense Program	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Defense Program	Sports and music
4:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 atory of Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Br'dway Bandwagon	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Consolairs"
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong," sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Vagabonds, Male Quartet	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15 Music; Sports	Lum 'n' Abner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Studio talk
6:30 Jerry Wayne, songs	Sports Digest: Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary":	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00 "Death Valley Days"	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	"Rookies," comedy	"Castles in the Air"
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests; orchestra	sketch; orchestra	"Castles in the Air"
8:30 "Archie": comedy	"Service With a Smile":	The Aldrich Family:	96th Anniversary of	Civilian Defense Program
8:45 solos; or.; E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Naval Academy	E. Coopersmith, piano
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	News Here and Abroad	Music Hall: Connie Bos-	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	Town Meeting Preview	well, Don Ameche, J.	Colonial News Service	cal Album": records
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	Studio speaker	Lester, Music Maids,	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour	Sports Preview	guests, orchestra	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album": records
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Time for Song	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Cedric Foster	Five Star News
10:15 Allen Haywood	Round Table Talks	Barrymore; guests	Dance orchestra	Dance Digest
10:30 Bob Hannon, songs	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Good Neighbors"; drama	"The Great Gunns":	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	and music; speaker	comedy drama	George Harris' Orch.
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestras	"Dance Digest"
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance orchestras	Border Patrol
11:30 Music"; network	Want	Beasley Smith's Orch.	Football Forecast	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Dance music	Music You Want	Beasley Smith's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

6:45 p. m.—Music.

7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students and beginners).

(15.13mc-11.73mc)

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program.

WROS (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.

5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; "Let's Sing and Swing".

6:00 p. m.—News in English. Closing Stocks; WROS Sports Page.

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Marion Mann, Songs; Bauer & Ramin, pianists.

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.

10:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Dance Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sidney—4.55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5.55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6.00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6.45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7.15 p. m.—Something Going On in England Now". GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7.30 p. m.—News in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8.15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8.30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9.00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9.30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—9.45 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Rome—10.00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Guatemala—10.15 p. m.—First and Second Acts of "Aida," by Verdi. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—10.30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—11.15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

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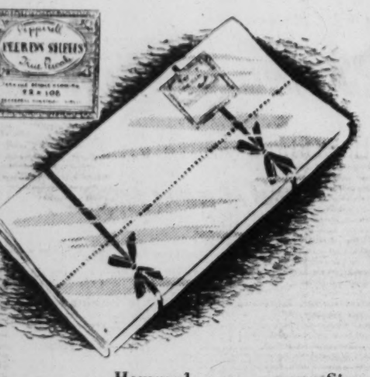

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Stearns

BOSTON

Defense of Boston Practice Comes Tomorrow in 'Invasion' of N. E.

Four in Boston Race for Mayor As Withdrawal Period Ends

With the final hour for withdrawals having passed at 5 o'clock last night, Boston's mayoralty race today remained a four-cornered contest with the names of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, former Mayor James M. Curley, former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, and School Committeeman Joseph Lee scheduled to appear on the Nov. 4 ballot.

A last-minute attempt to bar Mayor Tobin's name from the ballot was launched when Henry C. Rowland, attorney of 20 Beacon Street and former member of Mr. Curley's official secretarial staff, filed a protest with the Election Commission charging that Mayor Tobin's nomination papers are invalid. The Commission will hear the protest at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Although Mr. Rowland charged that some signatures on the Tobin papers are "forged" and that the person administering the oath for validation of the papers was not properly qualified, the Tobin organization is known to have been extremely careful in preparing its nomination papers in anticipation of just such a move by the opposition.

Speculation coursed through political quarters today concerning a possible dark horse entry into the School Committee contest before 5 p. m. today, the deadline for filing of substitutions. This speculation arose when Representative James L. Vallely suddenly withdrew last night. His nomination papers are headed by a campaign committee—a precaution which permits substitution of another candidate.

A bitter fight in Ward 4 for a place in the City Council was averted when John D. Brown of 17 Hemenway Street, generally considered the strongest opponent of Councillor Perlie Dyar Chase, who seeks re-election, withdrew last night and threw his support to Mr. Chase.

Although the full story behind this maneuver cannot yet be told, informed observers are aware that it results from some carefully-planned behind-the-scenes strategy on the part of Mr. Chase, and that it changes the entire complexion of the race in his favor.

The situation in Ward 3 also was completely upset last night when Joseph A. Langone, 3d, withdrew and his father, former State Senator Joseph A. Langone, a strong figure in North End politics, announced that he will be named as substitute. The Council incumbent from Ward 3 is Joseph Russo of 17 Green Street, who seeks a second term. There are three other candidates left in the field, the remnant of some two dozen who for one reason or another applied for nomination papers.

A total of 11 candidates throughout the City quit the Council race, but with some substitutions still possible late today, the final line-up of candidates in some wards remained to be seen.

Medford Expects Recount In Close Mayoralty Primary

With Representative Walter E. Lawrence apparently having nosed out Leland C. Bickford by a narrow margin in the Republican primaries for Mayor of Medford, Medford citizens today expected a recount of the votes, after a day of balloting in which Medford and eight other Bay State communities selected nominees for the municipal general elections in November.

Opposing the Republican nominee in Medford when the voters visit the polls in November will be the incumbent, Mayor John C. Carr, who easily won the Democratic nomination.

A feature of the Republican primary in Medford was the fact that Representative Rufus H. Bond, who campaigned on a Plan E charter platform, polled only about 1,700 votes, or about two thirds as many as either of his more successful Republican opponents.

In Westfield, New England's only woman Mayor, Mrs. Alice D. Burke, won renomination in a primary battle with four men in a non-partisan election. With 2,962 votes, she will oppose Archie Agan, insurance broker, who came second with 1,396, at the November election.

In addition to Mayors Carr and Burke, seven other Bay State mayors won renomination in local primaries, and City Council and school committee nominees were chosen.

In Worcester, Mayor William A. Bennett (R) was unopposed for the Republican nomination for a third term, but piled up an impressive total of 11,649 votes. Former Alderman John M. Shea won the Democratic nomination over two opponents.

In Springfield, Mayor Roger L. Putnam (D) sought renomination on both tickets. He was unopposed for Democratic honors but lost the Republican nomination by a four-to-one vote to City Solicitor Donald M. Macaulay. The vote was lightest in several years.

In Gardner, Mayor Fred E. Perry was nominated for a third term in a non-partisan primary and he will be opposed in November by Rudolph Anderholm, President of the City Council.

In Somerville, Mayor John M. Lynch will be opposed by Dr. G. Edward Bradley for the mayoralty. There was no contest for the nominations. There were 26 candidates for alderman-at-large with only eight being nominated, and 30 aspirants for ward aldermen with only 14 being qualified.

In Everett, Mayor Frank E. Lewis, seeking his fourth two-year term, and Alderman Ralph E. Hughes were nominated for mayor in a non-partisan battle. There were two other candidates.

In Lowell, Mayor George T. Ashe (D) was easily renominated over two opponents. He will be opposed in November by Former Mayor and State Senator Thomas H. Braden, who also worsted two opponents. Voting was light.

In Marlboro, there was no contest for Mayor and Mayor Michael P. Cronin and Daniel F. O'Connor will face each other in the November election. School Committee and Council candidates also were nominated.

Pediatrists, Legion to Push Vaccination?

The promotion of "protective vaccination and immunization" will be one of the objectives of a co-operative effort by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Legion, it was learned in Boston today.

A preliminary report of the plan, whereby hundreds of the leading child specialists of the United States would join forces with the American Legion, disclosed that the Legion had already pledged the aid of its child welfare department, and that State groups of the Academy had developed groundwork for the role to be played by doctors.

The plan will be presented to the Academy tomorrow when it convenes for its eleventh annual meeting.

Declaring that the Legion, with its auxiliary and other units, represented a cross section of American life the report said that the Legion could help educate families in the importance of preventive medicine.

It further said that the two organizations, patriotic and pediatric, could work together for the passage of national legislation "deemed beneficial to child welfare, and for the defeat of legislation believed detrimental."

Dr. Clifford G. Grulee, Secretary-Treasurer of the Academy, said another objective of the joint effort would be "frequent examination of children in infancy and pre-school ages."

Pros and Cons Of New 5-Cent Bus Line Heard

About 70 residents of West Roxbury appeared before the City Council Committee on Licenses recently to discuss a proposed bus line which would connect the Brook Farm section of West Roxbury with Roslindale Square for a five-cent fare. The proposed line would extend from Maple Street along Wells via Dwinell Street, and from there to La Grange and thence to Centre Street.

Residents of the Brook Farm section who would be benefited urged establishment of the line as an asset to the section, where many new homes are being established. Opponents of the line who came largely from Dwinell Street, protested that the proposed line on their narrow street would be a danger to children and a menace to public safety.

Although the Boston Elevated has in the past considered establishment of such a line, plans were tabled following protests several months ago. When the issue revived recently the Elevated proposed that those urging the plan seek a public hearing before the City Council, which would have to approve the proper licenses, and indicated that the Elevated Trustees would abide by whatever decision the Council arrived at. No petition for such a line has been filed so far with the City Council.

By a Staff Photographer

57th Pursuit Plane Group to Defend Hub

Top—These fliers of the 57th Pursuit Group from Windsor Locks, Conn., are at the East Boston Airport, where they will be based during the New England air maneuvers. Flying speedy P-40 single-seater pursuit planes capable of hitting 300 miles an hour, these men will be charged with clearing the skies of "enemy" bombers. They are under the command of Maj. Clayton E. Hughes. Below—Planes of the 57th Pursuit Squadron ready to take off.

Realistic Test of Planes and Men

Boston Ready for Attack—With the 366th Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft regiment from Camp Edwards setting up guns at strategic points for the defense of Boston, and with 23 speedy planes of the 57th Pursuit Group poised at East Boston Airport prepared to intercept "enemy" bombers, final preparations were under way today for the air invasion of New England which begins tomorrow.

The full-dress rehearsal for the defense of the North and Central Atlantic seaboard against enemy air attack will begin at 6 a. m. At that hour information centers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Norfolk will become focal points for the far-flung operations which Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell, Commanding Officer of the First Interceptor Command of the First Air Force will direct.

Approximately 250 modern pursuit planes, together with several squadrons of bombers craft artillery will form the backbone of the defense structure. Operations will be held generally on the basis of 24 hours a day and will test the permanent system of air defense, officials of the First Air Force said. It will not be a two-sided maneuver employing opposing forces, it is pointed out.

Great Array of Searchlights

Hundreds of miles of coastline will be lighted by the piercing rays of antiaircraft Coast Artillery searchlights, with at least 15 centered around Boston, and Philadelphia and 50 around New York City. Each of these lights will produce 800,000,000 candlepower and will illuminate objects from three to six miles distant, depending on a atmospheric conditions.

According to General McDonnell, the information centers will provide three primary services. Most important of these will be the filter center at which the information supplied by 1,800 civilian observerstations of the Aircraft Warning Services will be checked and classified on a large table-map. Another function will lie with the Main Operations Board which, on a similar map, will chart the course of each "enemy" airplane, and from which friendly aircraft will

Defense News in Brief

be checked and advised. A third function will be direction of defending planes by an officer in the Intereception Command.

Yankee Troops Broil—Twenty-sixth Division soldiers who suffered from the cold en route to the First Army maneuvers in the Carolinas, and sweltered under a broiling sun in the first two days of field exercises, today faced the prospects of a thorough drenching as a tropical storm lashed the South Carolina coast. Preparations were made to alter the scheduled troop activities in the event the full force of the storm strikes the maneuver area.

The New England troops marched about 15 miles yesterday in temperatures reported as high as 118 degrees. Emphasizing the ordeal the division is facing, Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt said of the soldiers: "They are undergoing as great hardships as they would in actual war—except no bullets are flying. But their feet get just as sore and their stomachs get just as empty as they would if we were facing a real enemy."

The division has already won the commendation of Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, commanding officer of the Sixth Army Corps of which the Division is a component, who complimented it on its first day advance on Charlotte.

First Division Moves—Advance echelons of the First Division left Fort Devens yesterday and five regiments of antiairbound for the maneuvers, and today were rolling over the highway between Peekskill, N. Y., and Fort Mead, Maryland, where they will bivouac tonight. The main body of the division will leave Monday by truck convoy and rail. There were about 1,600 men and 225 vehicles in the group that left yesterday.

Cambridge Shuns Aid Of A 'PR' Expert

With the Cambridge Election Commission still deadlocked on the question of appointing a "director of the count" for the City's first "PR" election in November, the Cambridge City Council stood on record today as opposed to appointment of a man experienced in proportional representation elections to this all-important post.

Although communities adopting the PR system have customarily obtained the services of a trained expert to install the system, the Council by vote of 12 to 3 last night squelched an order asking the Election Commission to appoint a competent expert. The order was brought up by Councilor Henry D. Winslow, and the discussion which followed was filled with personal recrimination and epithet.

Over the protests of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association and Plan E leaders, the Council soon is expected to approve an appropriation of $30,000 for conduct of the election, thus bringing the total set aside for Election Commission expenses in 1941 to $56,715. The Council is expected to act on the appropriation next Tuesday night.

Need for the appropriation, which will bring the City's election expenses to a higher figure than ever before, was emphasized at a meeting of the Council Committee on Finance this week. C. Brendon Noonan, Chairman of the Election Commission, and Assistant City Solicitor Joseph De Guglielmo testified they were convinced the funds are needed, judging from information they collected on their recent trip of investigation to other "PR" cities.

Plan E leaders, including Chandler W. Johnson, reiterated their conviction that no such appropriation is needed. The Election Commission spent only about $30,000 last year, when three old-style elections were held, as contrasted with the proposed expenditure of $56,715 this year when only one election, the "PR" balloting, is to be held.

Last night's meeting of the Committee on Finance was highlighted by a scathing attack on City Councilor Henry D. Winslow, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, delivered by Mr. De Guglielmo. The latter's remarks were occasioned, he said, by a statement issued by Mr. Winslow charging him with attempting to "sabotage" the Plan E system.

Although no experienced director of the count has been retained by the Election Commission to make arrangements for the coming election, the first under the "PR" system, Mr. Noonan, representing the Election Commission in its request for funds, submitted an itemized list of equipment which he said would be required for the Cambridge balloting.

Less Plastics for the Public

Effects of war on styles, production, and distribution, comprised the major theme in the closing session of the thirteenth Annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler late yesterday.

Plastics, for instance, which have become a major factor in the manufacturing of countless products, and which have their roots in the chemical industry, are wanted in defense industries, with a consequent halt in expansion of their uses for consumer goods, it was pointed out.

Another development of importance is that of South American products manufactured for distribution in the United States, which factor looms as a result of the war in Europe. Special significance is attached to this trend in view of the fact that South America has been a supplier of raw materials and a receiver of manufactured goods in the varied picture of world trade.

Plastics are already being used for the making of women's hats, for clothing by means of synthetic fibers, such as rayon and nylon, and even for the construction of shoes, declared H. M. Richardson, chief engineer of the plastics department of the General Electric Company.

Salvation Army Drive Goes On

Fay

Ten Little Reasons Why $200,000 Is Needed

All in favor of these young after-dinner speakers, say "aye." The "ayes" had it yesterday at the general report luncheon of the Salvation Army's campaign at the Chamber of Commerce, as ten shy little reasons from the Staniford Day Nursery furnished convincing evidence of the need of reaching that $200,000 quota. Report that $113,564 of this total has already been received spurred workers on to pledge even more devoted effort to the attainment of the entire sum, so urgently needed for maintenance of the many charitable organizations, including the Staniford Nursery, which depend for their support upon the financial backing of the Salvation Army.

City Missionary Society to Meet

Officers and friends of the City Missionary Society will gather at the Harvard Church in Brookline Thursday night for an informal birthday party to celebrate that organization's 125 years of religious and humanitarian service.

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And Mr. V. in Quincy. A typical larger house, *not* insulated—7 rooms and one bath. His last season's heating bill was $162.40—but this season, for the same use of gas, under the new low rate, *it will be only $141.84.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Ninth in a series of 36 pages)

Duce Leads Italy Into Rash Adventures

The subject of today's discussion before an informal group of people who seek to supplement their knowledge of events as recorded in the news dispatches is Italy, the Axis partner which has been playing a minor part in the war. Let us listen in on the discussion and later turn to an authority on the subject.

Chairman: Recent Italian attacks against British ships in various places seem to indicate an effort on the part of Mussolini to become more active in the Mediterranean war area.

Question: But the attacks didn't amount to much, did they?

Answer: Apparently not. All the sinkings the British acknowledged were of one vessel in port and one motorship in convoy.

Question: The lack of success is rather typical of Italy's recent Mediterranean activities, isn't it? May we conclude that Italy has been eliminated as a major combatant?

Answer: The reports of journalists, diplomats and visitors from Italy, with the fullest and most recent information, seem to indicate that Mussolini's country has exhausted much of its force.

Question: What will be Italy's role from now on?

Answer: That of a weak member in a band of conspirators which had set out to plunder the world. The predatory raid is still going on, even though Mussolini completely failed in the holdups that had been assigned to him. The conspirators are still gathering loot and resisting the forces of order, but are being pressed harder and harder. If Mussolini should leave the band, he would be punished; if he stays, he will be treated by his accomplices as a blustering failure.

Question: Do the Nazis also see through him?

Answer: They have no respect for him, and he has brought upon Italy the scorn of all Germany's enemies, as well.

Question: Why did Italy's war efforts prove such a fiasco?

Answer: Perhaps fiasco has too harsh and severe connotations to be used concerning Italy. The ruthlessness and hollowness of Mussolini should not blind us to Italy's real place in the world.

The Italian nation, which is the fourth most numerous in Europe, was mistreated by the strong states more flagrantly, and for a longer period, than almost any other major population group.

Naturally, the Italians wanted to free themselves from such humiliation. Mussolini took advantage of this national striving and tried to use it as a force for improving Italy's place in the world.

Question: Does that mean his Fascism was justified?

Answer: No. Any statesman is surely justified in trying to help his nation gain more power, prosperity, and security. But Mussolini failed in that. Though at first he helped to rid the country of corruption, he later abused and mangled the constructive forces in Italy. He refused to recognize real factors, he failed to understand the nature and character of Italy's power and to discern who were Italy's best friends. Mussolini completely overshot the mark, he overstrained his people, he led them on impossible adventures.

Question: But didn't the Italian people like his adventures? For years they kept gathering by the scores of thousands to shout for their Duce, didn't they?

Answer: Without question they were allured by Mussolini. They were tired of humiliation and wanted to be important, to hold a high place, to feel grand among the other peoples. They are proud to be the descendants of the Caesars, and they let Mussolini dazzle them.

Question: Why didn't they fight for him then after they had shouted for him so much?

Answer: They did fight, but Mussolini gave them an impossible task. He asked them to enslave others, but the whole of Italy's modern tradition, prior to 1920, was to fight for liberation. He asked them to crush democracy, but the Italians had struggled a whole century to attain democracy. He ordered them to fight for German masters, but the Italians were oppressed by German masters for over a millennium. How could they make the supreme sacrifice for such ideals? Their equipment, too, was as deficient as their morale.

Question: But didn't they have a fleet, an excellent air force, an "army of 8,000,000 soldiers"?

Answer: They had developed a formidable appearing fleet. Mussolini claimed more submarines than any other Power. But it was like an automobile with one filling of gas, and ran down. It had no reserve. Italy's industrial power was insufficient and its sources of raw materials extremely meager. For decades Italy bought many of its boats abroad. It had practically no coal nor oil. How could that fleet challenge the Mistress of the Seas?

Question: But at least their planes were very good, weren't they? Didn't the Italians win many European air races? Aren't Italians noted machine builders?

Answer: Yes. Some of the planes were among the best in the world. Some Italian pilots were exceedingly able and daring. But the air fleet could make only one spurt. It could not replenish itself sufficiently, improve or grow.

Question: Well, what happened to the army?

Answer: That army of 8,000,000 warriors was a bluff, a deception. Eight million men of army age don't mean an army of 8,000,000 soldiers. The comparatively small army that was mustered proved ill-equipped, ill-shod, ill-clothed, poorly trained, and demoralized by politics. Also, it was tired. Mussolini used his people as stakes in a reckless gamble. Now it is these men and women who will have to pay the gambling debts.

Question: How?

Answer: As they are already paying. In humiliation, long hours of toil, low pay, meager food, dark prospects. If the Axis wins, the Italian peninsula will serve as Hitler's boot, for trampling upon the Italian people. If the Axis doesn't win, Italy will have to resume its upward climb, way back where it was half a century ago.

Nazi Aviators Are 'Guests' of Italian Navy

European

Scene "somewhere in Sicily" indicates definite part which the Germans are taking in support of their Axis partner. For the Italian people, it is said, the conflict remains an artificial war, although they have to fight it.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Blockade Seriously Checks Italian Imports

Benito Mussolini once found Germany heavy handed. Here is what he said about it (as quoted in Counter Current, Boston): "We have returned to our senses. We are free from the heavy-handed protection of Germany. The Italian people have won a victory. We shall fight beside the French, the Serbs, the English, and the Russians and complete the fiery ring around those empires that are responsible for the European conflagration." Those sentiments were uttered on May 17, 1915.

On June 10, 1940, Mussolini took an opposite course, and it has resulted in the disappearance of Italy from the company of Great Powers.

* * *

In the Forum of the Caesars at Rome are large impressive charts showing the extent of the old Roman Empire. It is probable that no maps in the world have such a dramatic setting. A spectator may stand in the very streets through which Caesar Augustus passed and gaze upon the outlines of the vast empire he governed. In hundreds of eloquent orations Mussolini has told his nation that his legions were going to regain that ancient power.

On September 20, 1938, Mussolini cried to his followers: "Black Shirts! we prefer to be feared, rather than loved. We care not if we are hated, because we have nothing but contempt for those who hate us . . . (our) march has not yet finished. No one will halt us!"

Less than two years later he started his Black Shirts marching again and they were halted on every front.

Role of Policeman

In March, 1938, Mussolini declared, "Italy can mobilize nine million men—five million for the front line."

"My will knows no obstacles," he said. Again, before 250,000 Fascists he shouted: "Our adversaries are too stupid to be dangerous. The Italian people have fought four wars and are always ready to fight and conquer." The crowd cried, "Yes."

When he sent them forth to fight and conquer, they were beaten on every front without exception and, according to careful estimates, 325,000 men were killed or captured. The Italian War Ministry itself admits the loss of 255,361.

Mussolini's soldiers, who invited the

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

hatred of the world, were defeated by weak, inadequately armed Greece. Their defeat was redeemed only by Germany.

There was no important victory over collapsing France.

They were driven from the old colony of Eritrea.

They were captured in Ethiopia.

They were overthrown in Somaliland.

They were captured by the scores of hundreds in Libya. They were even chased from much of little Albania.

Now the grand army of Italy's pretentious Caesar is reduced to the very modest role of policing the lands captured by Hitler in Europe and of carrying water to Hitler's Nazis fighting in Italy's Libya.

* * *

Mussolini said of his Navy: "The backbone of our fleet will be eight battleships. Then comes a remarkable mass of smaller surface vessels. We have the world's most powerful submarine fleet. . . . We have outdistanced everybody. . . . I tell you, Italy's battleships will not remain in ports as in the Great War."

But when he ordered his fleet out, it lost practically every encounter in which it engaged. And when it remained in port the enemy entered there and disabled the best of those eight ships.

Even with France eliminated and the British Navy divided among the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and the Far East, Mussolini's warships have been able neither to prevent British domination of the Mediterranean, nor to preserve an unbroken line of communications with Africa at its nearest point.

Italy's Air Force

Concerning his airplanes, Mussolini declared, "Italy's air force is one of the best in the world." It was generally conceded to be third after that of Germany and Russia. Yet it failed to eliminate British naval bases situated a few tens of miles from Italy, and sank very few British ships. Practically all the effective air fighting against the British in the Mediterranean was done by the Nazis. The Italian air force has suffered so many losses, has so greatly deteriorated and is so inadequately manned that it is now reduced to a negligible role in the world conflict. The eagles have been reduced to annoying little "kingbirds."

Italy gets most of its necessary materials from non-contiguous countries, beyond the Mediterranean area, and due to the present blockade, such goods cannot be shipped in. For example, during the last normal year of international trade, Italy received a third of its cotton and 90 per cent of its wool from distant sources. Five-sixths of its scrap iron and nearly three-fourths of its iron ore came from abroad and a large part of this supply has been cut off. Practically all of Italy's oil was imported and she is now blockaded away from most of the areas whence it came. Italian industry resembles a mill with no grist to grind.

Mussolini said he started this war to get boundless sources of raw material; as a result of it, he has been cut off even from those that were available.

* * *

Most of Italy's industrial power is derived from coal and water-propelled turbines. Practically the only source of coal now is Germany and all must come by land over the Alps. Germany's railroads have long been overworked and are not in a position to send Italy the fuel it direly needs.

* * *

At no point is Italy making a vital military contribution to the present Axis campaign. It has sent a few soldiers to the Russian front, whose activities are seldom mentioned; it is taking almost no part in the "battle of the Atlantic." It continues to send some supplies and men to Africa for the autumn campaign, but its main function seems to be to serve as a base for German bombers.

* * *

Last July Italy sent seventeen small torpedo boats and torpedo boat protectors against Valetta, the chief naval base of Malta. All were sunk and not one reached its goal.

* * *

Italian newspapers are reduced to 4 and 6 pages in size.

* * *

The Italian Government is reported to have cancelled all gas rations for private automobiles.

* * *

An indication of the low state of Italian morale is the fact that Fascist leaders constantly issue public warnings to the people against grumbling.

By a Staff Artist

Italy Remains Paradox of War

By Saville R. Davis

A friend returned to the United States from Rome, a few days ago, and said: "Things look about as usual."

About as usual! A fantastic phrase, under the circumstances—to describe an almost incredible situation. After a year and a quarter of the present war, after crushing defeats and a half year of virtual German occupation, Italy remains the paradox of this war. Things look much the same as ever. There is less food, my friend said, for the Germans have taken large quantities. And since he left, full wartime rationing was introduced. But there is still enough for a tolerable wartime existence and for a balanced diet, because Italians have olive oil fat, fresh vegetables, and fruits. As Herbert L. Matthews cabled to the New York Times, in analyzing the new rations, "Italy still eats better than the rest of Europe."

Meanwhile Italians grumble around their dinner tables and in their cafes as usual, and as usual, do nothing about it. The Fascist Party is only a little subdued in its public swagger, and still is outwardly in control of the situation; indeed, it keeps order at a cheap cost for the German Gestapo. The oracle of the press, Virginio Gayda, unlike Homer and Whitman, roars in the shrubbery and only the foreign correspondents take any notice of him. They do so chiefly because his words, when quoted in a dispatch, are useful in getting thimbles of news past the censor, and out of the country. Such is the latest report from Rome.

This is fascism: that war should be so little different than peace. And this is Italian Fascism: that years of boasting about war should produce an appearance of war that is so little like the real thing.

The essential fact to understand is that this was, and today remains, an artificial war, so far as Italy is concerned. It is not a national war, in the modern sense in which the people go forth to fight. It is—and has been from the beginning—the Fascist Party's war, even though the people have to fight it. It is the war of a comparatively small minority. Mussolini and his pro-German advisers gambled on quick German victory, and lost. That is the story up to date.

All this leads up to a question: What of the future?

The only possible key lies in the past. Once before, within recent memory, Italy went to war without the proper support of its peole, and disaster came. In October, 1916, an Austro-German offensive at Caporetto routed an Italian army exhausted by reckless attacks, disheartened by slow gains, angered by the gaiety of "life as usual" behind the lines, made rebellious by the wave of popular revolt which was sweeping Europe. In five days, the bulk of the main Italian army was crushed. A great feeling of disgrace brought the Italian people sharply to its senses.

A popular inquiry reported that the causes of Caporetto went back "to fifty years of bad government, of political corruption, of parliamentary dictatorships, of electoral lies, of lack of public schools, of deliberately, systematically obtained servility in all branches of government, of lack of dignity, strength and will in the representatives of the state."

As Edgar A. Mowrer, an American correspondent on the scene, said: "The truth seemed to have transformed the Italians." As the patriot Giuseppe Prezziolini said: "Caporetto . . . seemed to give back to the country good sense, balance, humility, serious determination, concord, accuracy in action, consciousness of what it was doing." When the people suddenly came face to face with the depth of their national weakness, there was a sudden stiffening of fiber. The indolent roused themselves, and the finer liberal element among the people gave crusading leadership. Those who watched this second Risorgimento or upsurging of national creative energy were greatly impressed by it. They felt that a new era dated from those black hours when the younger generations of Italy rallied on the Piave, and commenced once again to move forward.

I bring up this past history because it reveals something characteristically Italian.

If inefficiency is too often an Italian trait, if the machine part of militarism is alien to Italian character, if corruption and misplaced zeal and bad morale often bring the Italian standard down to the ground, it is equally true that Italians have great powers of recuperation, once these are released.

I do not expect that any such release is yet taking place within Italy. On the contrary. The weight of the secret police, directed, now, by the German Gestapo, has never borne more heavily on the people. It is impossible for popular opinion to take shape and act. Yet there were signs of a ferment even before I left Italy last spring. Individuals and groups here and there had obviously been greatly shocked by the defeats in Albania and Libya. Their easy-going acceptance of fascism was rudely betrayed. There were the beginnings of an accumulation of national wrath. Most of the Americans on the spot agreed that if the Germans had not stood by, in full police control of the situation, Mussolini and his whole government would have stood in grave danger.

There were no signs that the reawakening of the Italians from mismanagement and defeat would cause them to rally to the fascist banner. Every sign pointed to the contrary reaction. Fascism had resulted in disillusion. Its boasting had turned into mockery. It had disgraced Italy. It must go. These were the thoughts of the average Italian.

The great tumult of the war itself, which is felt rather than heard on the Italian peninsula because of its distance, causes hopes to remain in suspension. For the moment, most Italians just continue to get along, occupying themselves with the mechanical details of existence, until some turn of events should either end their hopes or give them field for action.

Turks Still on Diplomatic Tightrope; Nazis Promised Chromium After 1942

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Turkey's tightrope walking act continues. The old saying about running with the hares and hunting with the hounds is graphically illustrated by Turkish Government members who rush from luncheons at the German Embassy to teas at the British Embassy and find that the food and the company agree with them in both places.

And they sign on the dotted line accordingly. Yesterday they prepared to sign a trade agreement with Germany, whereby they will receive war materials now in exchange for future deliveries of chrome. Last week they signed an agreement with Britain and received immediate delivery of 100 American-built Curtis P-40 fighter planes. What the British received in return is not clear, but they apparently thought they had the Turkish chromium output sewed up so the Germans could not get at it. Yesterday's agreement—which apparently also contains some compromise points—show that all three countries are still counting unhatched chickens.

To British complaints that the Turks have tricked them, the latter will probably point out that the chromium deliveries to Germany are not scheduled to start until 1943 and that lots of things may happen in the meantime—that they have, in effect, adopted towards Germany that same "cash and tarry" policy that has characterized their dealings with Britain.

Can Cite Nazi Pressure

They can also cite the tremendous pressure brought to bear against them by the Germans, military as well as economic, with ugly-looking panzer units lined up along the Bulgarian border. In conclusion the Turks can doubtless hint that if Britain were prepared to deliver say an additional 100 P-40's, not to mention tanks etc., they would be in a better position to withstand Nazi pressure, when next applied.

While chromium is of prime importance in the present Ankara economic parleys and diplomatic tilts, it is by no means the only issue. The rule "Trade follows the flag," applies strictly to Dr. Karl Clodius, Hitler's No. 1 trade negotiator who has been in Ankara for nearly a month now. The Herr Doktor seldom appears on the scene when the issues are purely economic. In the past his agreements have been the direct prelude to sweeping political agreements or military blitzes.

He came to Ankara with the assignment to drive a wedge into the Anglo-Turkish chromium agreement, in this he has succeeded. But there are other matters far more pressing as regards the immediate strategy of the war. The first of these concerns the Dardanelles. For several months now, almost since the start of the war on Russia, the Germans have been trying by various means to open up the Dardanelles to Axis warships.

Dangerous Precedent

As one way out for the Turks they suggested "selling" Italian ships to Bulgaria, which as a Black Sea power and a technical neutral is exempt from the convention of Montreux forbidding passage through the Straits to belligerent warships.

It is believed that so far the Turks have turned down all such demands. But failure of the Turkish Government to take a clear cut stand has been a source of constant concern to the Allies. The British in particular recall as a dangerous precedent how during the German invasion of Greece the Turks allowed German troopships from Rumanian ports to pass through the Straits to attack the Greek Islands of Lemnos and Samothrace.

Nazis Deny Troops Set to Attack Turkey

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Oct. 8

Authorized sources said today that the German and Turkish Governments had declared jointly there was no basis for reports of German troop concentration in Bulgaria for an attack on Turkey.

[Reports in Istanbul last night said German troops were streaming from Greece and Bulgaria, both bordering on Turkey, bound for Rumania on their way to bolster the German campaign in Russia.]

A less specific but equally important cause for uneasiness is the fact that Britain has been consistently disappointed by its Turkish ally since the latter failed to declare war after Italy's entry into Greece.

On the other hand, each time Germany planned some new act of aggression against one of Turkey's neighbors with whom it was bound by close treaty ties, the Turkish diplomacy has had the obliging effect of giving the German Army the green light.

The German invasion of Greece via Bulgaria was preceded by the Turkish - Bulgarian Non - Aggression Declaration. The German attack on Russia was preceded by the Turkish-German Friendship Pact.

Impressed by Force

Each of these agreements caused a strongly negative impression in London at the time, but Allied statesmen accepted Turkish assurances that they involved no repudiation of Turkey's other commitments to Britain, and that the alliance still stood.

The British, realizing the delicacy of the position in Turkey have been careful to make no move which might antagonize the Turks and drive them toward the Nazis. The Turks themselves have shown, however, that force is what impresses and influences them most.

So long as the ultimate outcome of the war seems in doubt they will make every attempt to play along with both sides. But their particular course at any given moment is determined by which side appears to have the advantage.

The Turks resist or yield to Nazi pressure according to whether the Red Armies are resisting or yielding to the onslaughts of the Wehrmacht; previously it was according to whether the British or the Axis held the initiative in North Africa.

The Germans appear keenly aware of this direct correlation between the Turkish attitude and the military situation, and always time their diplomatic pressure in Ankara to coincide with major German war moves. By this means in the past they have improved their position one step at a time. If the question of the Dardanelles is still in doubt, they will probably press home the demands if and when the military situation in southern Russia takes a decisive turn in their favor.

Meanwhile the Anglo-Turkish alliance, which has cost the British nearly half a billion dollars in cash and has cost the Turks so many forgotten promises, will continue on the books—with the British still forgiving and the Turks forgetting everything they can.

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 8 (AP)—A German diplomatic offensive aimed at breaking the British-American hold on Turkey's chromium supply has resulted in virtual agreement on a deal whereby Germany will get at least half Turkey's exports of this vital war product after 1942, diplomatic sources said today.

In return, Germany has promised to begin immediate delivery of about $15,000,000 worth of military equipment to Turkey, these sources declared.

Reports that an agreement to this effect was about to be signed, perhaps today, produced a flurry of activity yesterday on the part of both British and United States diplomats

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen and J. V. A. MacMurray, the British and American Ambassadors, hastened to the Turkish Foreign Office, where they were said to have warned that such a move by Turkey would cause the worst possible reaction in London and Washington.

Ambassador MacMurray was reported to have reminded the Turkish Government that as one of the nations whose defense is necessary to the defense of United States' interests, Turkey could rely upon American aid under the Lease-Lend Act.

A Turkish agreement to deliver chromium to Germany in 1943, just at the time when American arms production would be reaching its peak and chromium would be needed most urgently, could only have an unwelcome reception in Washington, Mr. MacMurray was understood to have said.

[American economic war experts in London said today any loss of Turkish chromium through a German-Turkish trade agreement was "of no importance" to the United States preparedness effort. Most of the 80,000 tons of chrome ore which the United States needs each year, they said, is available through Philippine and South African sources.]

Diplomatic sources saw one bright side to the picture—that Turkish chromium exports to Britain and America apparently would not be affected during 1941 and 1942

"Anything can happen to change the situation before 1942," one source said.

The Turkish concessions were reported to have been wrung from the Ankara Government in a series of conferences initiated during the last few days by Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic expert.

The Germans, timing diplomatic pressure with a new military offensive against Russia, were reported to have confronted Turkey with a "take it or leave it" proposition. Observers agreed that the Turks undoubtedly had been impressed by the victories the Germans already have achieved in Southern Russia, although the Turks themselves insisted they were not perturbed.

Turkey's chromium production in recent years has wavered between 150,000 and 200,000 tons—except in 1940, when it dropped to 110,000. The Germans were said to have demanded the lion's share of the output.

Informed sources said the military supplies Germany had promised Turkey in exchange did not include warplanes—the item of which it is most in need.

Close Study Urged Of Brandeis Code

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8 (AP)—The passing of Louis D. Brandeis, his biographer said yesterday, emphasizes the need for an understanding of his philosphy of ends and means.

Prof. Alpheus T. Mason of the Princeton University Politics Department, long a friend of the former Supreme Court Justice and authorized by him in 1939 to write his official biography, said Mr. Brandeis's passing affected world affairs despite his retirement from public life two years ago.

"Brandeis did not want good if it had to be obtained by sneaky means," Dr. Mason said. "Today America seems to feel that to achieve a desirable end—defeating Hitler—it should ally itself with what otherwise would be an undesirable ally, Russia. Brandeis, however, even expressed severe disapproval of the use of wiretapping in apprehending criminals."

Dr. Mason said Justice Brandeis best understood the fundamental conflict between political democracy and industrial absoluteism, "and saw that the break between labor and capital might bring an end to democracy in America as it has already done in Germany and Italy."

The Justice's philosophy, the author said, stressed the importance of means to an end, rather than the end in itself, as the essence of democracy.

Dr. Mason, author of "The Brandeis Way—A Case Study in the Workings of Democracy," formed a friendship with Justice Brandeis years ago, and since 1930 has devoted virtually all his spare time to a study of the Justice.

Salt Lake Puts Safety Progress Ahead of Profits

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8 (AP)—Ab Jenkins, automobile racing driver and Mayor of Salt Lake City, told the Los Angeles Advertising Club his city has risen from 39th to fifth place in the national traffic safety list "because we are not trying to make money out of it."

"We feel that when the offense is drunken driving, for instance, a few days in jail will give better results than a fine."

British Honor Greek King in Exile

Wide World

King George II (left) Accompanied by King George VI

The Greek King, who was compelled to flee the land of the Hellenes after it was overrun by the German war machine, recently went to London to set up his Government-in-exile. With the British King, he is seen inspecting a guard of honor which met him at a London railroad station. Greek officers and men are reported escaping from the home land and forming a new army in Palestine to keep up the fight against the Germans and Italians in the Middle East.

'We Will Hold Fast' Duce Tells Italians

ROME, Oct. 8 (AP) — Premier Mussolini returned today from the central Italian cities of Bologna, Imola, and Faenza where he told crowds who cheered him to hold fast.

"We will hold fast in Emilia (the division of Italy in which the three cities are located) and in every other region of Italy," he told factory workers at Imola, "and when the enemy is convinced there is nothing doing with us that will be a day of victory for Italy."

U. S. and Britain Seen Jointly Aiding Caribbean Islands

LONDON, Oct. 8 (CP) — Joint measures by Britain and the United States to speed up economic and social development in islands in the Caribbean were forecast Oct. 5 by George Hall, Parliamentary Undersecretary for the Colonies.

In an interview quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Hall said he felt confident that conferences held last week with United States officials would be "only the beginning of an understanding soon to be reached by which Britain and the United States will take joint measures to speed up economic and social development in all the islands in the Caribbean Sea."

Mr. Hall said he was flown by bomber from Jamaica to Washington by the United States Government last week to confer with American officials on colonial cooperation. He also visited representatives of the West Indies in New York.

Just back from an 8,000-mile air trip to the West Indies, Mr. Hall said the loyalty of the people there was beyond question. He said he was frequently asked what additional contribution the people of the islands could make to help win the war.

'Haw Haw' Speeches Found No Takers

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Lord Haw Haw of the Berlin Radio—New York-born William Joyce—reported by shortwave last night that American broadcasting companies had rejected an offer of his anti-British talks for rebroadcast in the United States.

This was the Nazi propagandist's explanation for a puzzling announcement of the Berlin Radio last Saturday that he had been "banned from the air."

Paul White, director of news broadcasts for the Columbia Broadcasting System, confirmed the fact the speeches had been offered and commented:

"Only a Lord Haw Haw would expect us to broadcast a haw haw."

Having gained American attention, Mr. Joyce went on in his shortwave talk to attack American politics for 15 minutes.

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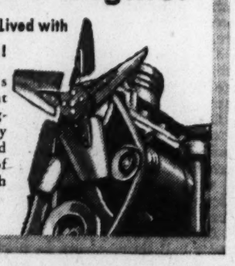

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New Super Gas Makes U. S. Planes Quickest in the Air

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8 (AP)—A new, more powerful gasoline with which a warplane can outmaneuver anything now in the air has just been perfected in American laboratories.

This fuel is to go into large scale production in 1942. It is as much more powerful than 100-octane gasoline as that fuel exceeds ordinary gas.

Hundred-octane is the super-fuel which American chemists were the first to develop. It is the aviation gasoline of which only the United States has a large supply.

The 50 new refineries proposed by Secretary Ickes are to make 100-octane. But this 100-octane is the raw material for the new gasoline, whose rating as the laboratories see it is around 115.

The word octane is merely the name of the yardstick of gasoline power. Even before the war there was a race between German and American chemists for higher octanes.

The dominance of octane in air fighting was first demonstrated in the mass air raids on Britain last fall. The British fighter planes had some 100-octane, said to be largely of American make.

As American chemists get the story, the RAF fighters were able to down the German invaders at a rate of a little better than two planes for one because of better maneuverability due to their superior gasoline.

Britain's two-seater reconnaissance bomber, the Bristol Mercury XV, is an example. The figures on this warplane, when powered with 87 octane and then with 100 are given in a report in the Institution of Automotive Engineers, Australia, by G. A. C. Leaver.

Top speed rose from 236 miles an hour to 260, altitude ceiling from 32,800 feet to 36,700. The plane climbed to 26,000 feet in 19.4 minutes with the low octane and in 12.2 minutes with the new power.

Mrs. R. Says Bombs Would End Apathy

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt expressed regret yesterday that Philadelphia's response to the civilian defense program "has not been up to expectations," and said in an interview "a couple of bombs dropped on your City Hall" would help wipe out the public apathy.

"I hope it doesn't happen," she added.

The President's wife, Assistant Director of Civilian Defense, came here to speak at the Northern Liberties Hospital 20th Anniversary Maintenance Fund drive.

Civilian morale is improving rapidly, she said, "but you can't expect perfection."

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Antiques: Sèvres Ware and Sheffield Plate

Gift of pair of French porcelain vases has been announced by Boston Museum.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The gift of a pair of French porcelain vases made at Sèvres in 1776, has been announced by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a picture of one being shown here. Any example of this ware made before 1780 is considered precious, for this was a royal manufactory and no thought was given to costs of production.

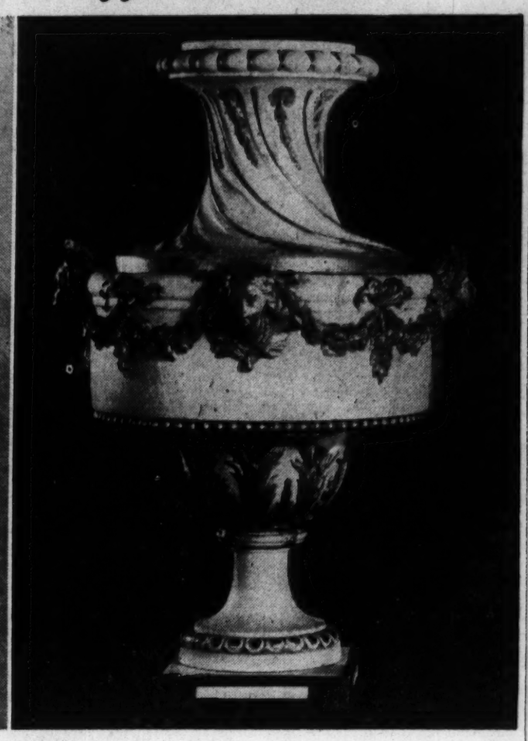
But this pair of vases has the special distinction of probably being the only ones made from this design. We say probably, for, while a negative statement cannot be proved, that was the opinion expressed by M. Bertrand of the Musée de Sèvres, some years ago, after the design for them had been found in the archives there.

The ware is biscuit porcelain,—that is, without any glaze—the highest grade of ceramics that the French had been able to achieve in their efforts to equal the true porcelain of China. The vases are 16½ inches high and the molded decorations are gilded.

In their attempt to make ware as fine as the porcelains of China, French potters were following a path that many other countries had traveled before them for centuries. These efforts grew in persistence as imports of Chinese porcelain increased to considerable quantities. The wealth of numerous rulers of Europe, large and small, had brought about strong rivalries for things artistic, and Louis XIV led all Europe in luxury with his palace at Versailles, built 1668-'89, an example that was followed as their means permitted by lesser rulers from Austria to Sweden.

But it was the good fortune of Augustus the Strong of Saxony to have one of his agents discover at Meissen in the early 1700s a way of approximating most closely the porcelain of China. It was a triumph that several other rulers and princes at once strove to equal. The best they could accomplish was by learning the secrets from escaped Meissen workmen and thus, within 30 years, porcelain factories were started in numerous places, among them being Vienna, Bayreuth, St. Petersburg, and Berlin.

It seems that France was not one of those to follow this course, but at Sèvres Louis XV developed a glassy porcelain of high quality, until suitable French clays were discovered and ware of desired hard body was made in 1770. Of this group is the pair of vases which have been given to the Boston Museum by Robert Treat Paine, one of his many benefactions.



Courtesy Minneapolis Institute of Art; Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Two Recent Museum Acquisitions

Tea kettle at left has been presented to the Minneapolis Institute of Art. This is Sheffield plate and, as usual with this ware, bears no date. However, its style and details lead one to place it around 1800.

The vase is one of a pair made in the Royal Porcelain factory at Sèvres in 1776, given lately to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. These vases stand 16½ inches high, are unglazed white porcelain.

Sheffield Plate Process Was Discovered in 1743

An item in this column last week mentioned the recent gift of a Sheffield-plate tea kettle to the Minneapolis Institute of Art. Now we are able to show a picture of it. If this were a piece of English silverware, instead of Sheffield plate, one of the symbols stamped on it in compliance with law would tell us the date of making. But it is not solid silver, and so does not come under the laws that require that to be stamped with the four symbols which English pieces in that metal must bear. It is made of two metals, silver and copper, a block of each being fused together and then rolled to the desired thickness.

Up to the mid-1700s, the choice of bright metal tableware had to rest between silver and pewter. Pewter sometimes was called "the poor man's silver" and in many homes it made a bright display that showed pride in its possession. This had been the status for many generations, and it is no surprise that an innovation should come, as it did in 1743.

In that year Thomas Bolsover, a Sheffield manufacturer, discovered that copper and silver that had been fused together did not split apart when passed through reducing rolls, but kept their relative thickness however much that might be lessened. Here was indeed the basis for a new industry, for both metals are responsive to hammering or pressing, and the resulting ware was far in advance of pewter in durability and had every superficial appearance of silver—on the outside.

Although Bolsover discovered that a sheet of silver and one of copper or brass could be thus fused and rolled, it was not until after 1800 that it was found that a sheet of silver might be placed on each side of the copper. It seems remarkable that this important fact was not learned earlier, for it resulted in greatly broadening the application of the basic idea.

The name Sheffield is quite properly given to this ware, since the method was developed there, but it was made extensively in Birmingham, Nottingham, and London.

So one cannot be sure that any particular article was made in a particular city unless it bears an intelligible mark. The customary type of stamp was the maker's name followed by a simple device such as a fish, an arrow, a hand, crossed keys, and so on. It is difficult to date these pieces, but one will find much help in Frederick Bradbury's book on the subject. W. A. Young's "The Silver and Sheffield Plate Collector" is an excellent beginners' handbook.

Pewter Collectors

The September meeting of the Pewter Collectors' Club of America was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William V. Wallburg in Melrose, Mass., on Sept. 27.

The topic was Scotch pewter, which was discussed by Prof. Percy E. Raymond of Harvard University, illustrated by specimens in his collection. He called attention to the difficulty of collecting this ware, not because of lack of interest among dealers and collectors, or high prices, but because of the almost complete lack of pieces made before 1800.

This, it seemed to the speaker, was largely due to the fact that Scotch pewterers faced the same difficulty encountered by American makers of the same period. They found it practically impossible to get tin ingots, and had to depend upon scrap metal. Hence anything damaged or out of style was recast.

It was brought out that there was little demand for pewter among country people, who were satisfied with wooden cogs, caups, bickers, and luggies to hold their food and drink. Gathered around the cog each member of the family group dug out his porridge with his own horn spoon, and drank from his luggie or quaich.

But the wealthy people had a certain amount of pewter. Judging from what has survived, vessels for measuring and drinking malt beverages were most in demand.

Prior to the union with England in 1707, the speaker pointed out, Scotland had its own liquid measures. Their pint, a most generous one, was 60 ounces, almost two English quarts, and exactly three Imperial pints, when filled to the "plouk," a metal pin on the inside.

He said the most characteristic measure of this capacity was the tappit hen, a vessel some 10 or 11 inches high, and of an individual shape, not produced in any other country. It appears, however, to have been modeled more or less on the form of the old cider flagons of Normandy. H. H. Cotterell was quoted as stating that tappit hen was a corruption of the old French word Topynette, the name of a French measure.

After 1826, Professor Raymond continued, tappit hens were made in many sizes, but the older ones were in sets of three, the tappit hen (three Imperial pints), the chopin (three half-pints), and the mutchkin (three gills). Collectors were warned to be wary in purchasing such measures, for many have been made in recent years, and all sorts of measures are offered under the general name of tappit hen.

One interesting feature of Scotch measures was illustrated by the fact that although designs were borrowed from the Netherlands, France, and, after 1707, from England, the artisans seldom copied slavishly, but usually made some change which differentiated their product.

Another early and very rare measure, the speaker said, is the "pot-bellied," adapted from a Flemish or Dutch model, but provided with a long strap handle. Balusters of two types were made, but can be distinguished from their English prototypes by the Germanic ball thumbpieces on the eighteenth century ones, and the small "embryo-shell" on those made at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The thistle measures were peculiar to Scotland, he said, but although now eagerly sought and dearly bought, were made for only a short time, about 1830 to 1840.

Measures most commonly available are of the English pear-shaped type, but unlike the English specimens, have domed lids and small, shell-like thumbpieces. They were made during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century. There are two types, the Glasgow, with an evenly domed lid, and the Edinburgh, with a "dished" cover.

Scotch plates and platters show no unusual features. Most of those found were produced after 1750, and are well made, of hard metal. Of particular interest to Americans are those of Stephen Maxwell of Glasgow, with his ship mark surrounded by mottos "May. Y. United States of America Flourish" and "Success to States America."

Paul J. Franklin, president, presided, and Mrs. Franklin read a memorial of Justus Eck, former Master of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London, and a benefactor and corresponding member of the American Club. Mr. Wallburg showed an unusually attractive series of colored motion pictures taken in Jasper Park and along the new highway through the Columbia ice fields to Banff.

P. E. R.

China Students Club Meets in Fitchburg

The China Students Club opened its eighth year with a meeting at the home of Mrs. Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Mass., meeting there on Sept. 23.

Mrs. Coolidge has a large collection of china in many types and its habitual display in several rooms gave a full opportunity for visitors to study and enjoy it. This was the purpose of the meeting.

One corner cupboard of the breakfast room was given to Whieldon and salt glaze examples and the nearby shelves were filled with Crouch ware pitchers made by Felix Pratt and decorated with classical as well as folk lore subjects.

Satyr mask jugs and mugs formed another group. Still another was historic blue transfer ware; another Benjamin Franklin jugs and those of Liverpool and Sunderland.

In 1790, a double set of blue Spode china was sent to America, one half of it going to Joel Crosby, an aide to General Washington, and the other half to John Hancock. Mrs. Coolidge has the Joel Crosby half and one piece of the John Hancock set.

Old luster in blue, pink, silver, and silver resist formed another group, several from the collection of Alice Morse Earle being among them. The Staffordshire figures, Bennington ware, and Niderviller Parian group of Franklin are items of special rarity.

About 50 members attended and after the formality of the business meeting, Mrs. Coolidge entertained the group with a genial description of her china and her experiences in collecting it.

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Survivors of Sunk U. S. Tanker Are Landed at Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 8 (AP)—How the blazing American-owned tanker I. C. White ran unmanned in wild circles after she was torpedoed, endangering the boats containing her survivors, was related last night by her master, Capt. William Mello, of Chelsea, Mass., as rescue ships brought 34 of her crew of 37 to this harbor.

The 7,052-ton I. C. White was carrying oil to Capetown under the Lend-Lease Program when she was sunk. She was under Panama registry, but was owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Captain Mello and 16 other survivors were brought here by the rescue ship Del Norte; 17 others followed them aboard the S. S. West Nilus yesterday.

Three men—Boatswain Joseph A. Yevic of Boston; Seaman Frank Dobrosielski of Bayonne, N. J., and Oiler William C. Rankin of Norfolk, Va.—were lost when one torpedo struck the No. 7 tank and the oil blazed up, Captain Mello said.

Aboard the Del Norte were:

Captain Mello.

Avon O. Helms, Third Mate, Galveston, Texas.

George R. Dickens, Radio Operator, Miami, Fla.

Jens C. Christensen, Chief Engineer, Bayonne, N. J.

Samuel A. Galamore, First Assistant Engineer, Savannah, Ga.

Egar W. Keal, Third Assistant, Wilmington, N. C.

Bryan F. Swartz, Houston, Texas; Henry G. Phillips, Raleigh, N. C.; Joseph S. Ostreba, Baltimore, Md.; Roger Boyle, Bayonne, N. J.; P. M. Ackerman and K. W. Ackerman, brothers, Charleston, S. C.; Edward H. Vega, Honolulu; George H. Davis, Orangeburg, S. C.; Albert Dowty, Grantsboro, N. C.; Julius Wojlslawowicz, Bayonne, N. J., and Benjamin Olsen, Bayonne, N. J.

All these men are North Americans except Mr. Christensen, a Dane; Mr. Olsen, a Norwegian, and Mr. Vega, a Puerto Rican.

The names of the survivors aboard the West Nilus:

William E. Hewitt, Second Mate, Baltimore, Md.

T. J. Wallace, Second Assistant Engineer, Bayonne, N. J.

W. A. B. Dalzell, Wheeling, W. Va.

Manuel Lago, a Spaniard, Canary Islands.

Bernard Brady, New York City.

Jacob Van Mazyk, Hoboken, N. J.

Harry Fleischmann, Baltimore, Md.

Isaac H. Vincent, First Mate; John B. Lowry, J. L. Lauchlim, John Powers, J. W. Peterman Leo Robinson, Joseph Proctor, Harry Katz, T. J. Dunn, and J. T. Nelms.

Story of Sinking

By Capt. William Mello
Master of the Torpedoed Tanker I. C. White
Written for the Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 8—The torpedoing of my boat shortly after midnight on Sept. 27 was my first disaster in 20 years at sea.

Everything happened so quickly I still am not absolutely certain of the events in my own mind.

We were steaming along at about 11 knots through seas whipped by brisk trade winds when, without warning, a torpedo struck us.

That was at 0210 (2:10 a. m.). Our position was 10.26 south latitude, 27.30 west longitude.

We had running and other navigation lights as well as ordinary shipboard lights burning and two spotlights focussed on the Panamanian flag the I. C. White was flying.

Panamanian flags were painted on the sides but were not illuminated because there was some moonlight, although the skies were partly overcast.

The torpedo struck No. 7 tank, which was aft.

It hit on the starboard side and the force of the explosion blew a hole in the port side. Fire started almost immediately.

The blast sprayed the after end of the ship with oil and this also shortly burst into flames.

We lowered two steel lifeboats and one wooden one—the tanker carried four—and I yelled to the men I knew to be aft to throw over a pontoon life raft and jump for it.

We all were afraid of a really big explosion with our oil cargo and the ship already afire, and we piled over the side and into the boats as fast as we could. Two of the men aft—there were three—jumped overboard and disappeared. The raft apparently carried away in the wake of the ship. We did not see the third man jump and don't know what happened to him.

Before taking up the boats, I saw what I was sure was a submarine on the surface about a quarter-mile away. It disappeared into the darkness.

Some of the men thought there were two submarines, but I believe there was only one.

We were struck by a single torpedo and were not shelled.

A lot of oil poured out onto the water, smoothing it as we rowed off. Fortunately the oil did not ignite.

The ship's engines were still going 90 minutes after we abandoned ship. She was going around in circles, burning fiercely.

Labor Splits In U. S. Said To Halt Defense

By the Associated Press

Division in the labor movement in the United States has placed difficulties in the path of government-employer-worker collaboration which have been "directly reflected in the defense structure," says the International Labor Office at Montreal.

The view is expressed in a 152-page report on wartime labor problems in the British Empire, the United States and Europe which the Office will submit at its annual conference Oct. 26 in New York City.

The report cites Britain and New Zealand as having achieved outstanding gains in collaboration in the labor field, but asserts that Canada, like the United States, has suffered from divisions within the ranks of labor itself.

In its review of the situation in the United States, the report says "the defense program as a whole and the participation of employers and workers in the planning of the execution of the program are still in transition."

However, the report adds, "the first year and one-half of the defense program has witnessed an extension of the principle of collaboration in the administrative structure of the Nation."

In addition to the difficulties caused by the division in American labor ranks, other problems are posed "by the fact that employers' organizations are not in a position to serve as spokesmen for the employers' point of view on many defense problems" and by lack of employers' organizations which can negotiate with labor directly on a national basis, says the review.

San Francisco—A. F. of L. and C. I. O. shipyard workers have pledged their full co-operation to speed up work in San Francisco Bay Area shipyards, according to Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management who said he expected no further disputes such as the A. F. of L. machinists strike that delayed work in a dozen yards on the Bay this summer.

Buffalo, N. Y.—C. I. O. workers voted to strike at the Buffalo Forge Company where about 1,500 employees have been filling defense contracts, including some for ventilating equipment for new warships. The concern and its subsidiaries have about $13,470,000 in unfilled orders.

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, which called the strike vote, said 387 ballots were cast for a walkout and 27 against.

The S. W. O. C. seeks a 10 cents an hour increase over the present basic scale of 44 to 50 cents, bargaining conferences and reinstatement of three men it claims were "fired unjustly." Company officials were unavailable for comment.

Cleveland—Federal Conciliator T. W. Robertson announced that employees striking for higher wages at the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company, makers of aircraft bearings, would return to work pending action in the dispute by the National Defense Mediation Board.

The strike, affecting about 2,500, was called Oct. 2 by the independent Mechanics Educational Society of America. Mr. Robertson said the dispute involved a union proposal for changing piece work rates to a measured pay rate basis.

Detroit—Representatives of the United Automobile Workers Union (C. I. O.) and the Ford Motor Company have agreed, according to a Union statement, that, instead of 20,000, only about 5,400 workers would have to be laid off because of the Government-ordered curtailment of passenger car production.

George F. Addes, National Defense Labor Co-ordinator for the U. A. W.-C. I. O., said 3,000 of those to be laid off would be probationary production workers and 2,400 would be non-production men over whom the Union has no jurisdiction. He said they, too, would be probationary workers whom he defined as employees of less than six months' standing with no established seniority rights.

Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Director, said the rate of production at the Rouge factory had been sharply cut by almost daily work stoppages and slow-downs that began soon after the signing of the agreement with the U. A. W.-C. I. O. last June and continued until recently. He said he had no comment on the Addes statement.

Texarkana, Texas—The A. F. of L. Building Trades Unions involved in a strike at the near-by $11,000,000 Red River Ordnance Depot Construction Project appealed to President Roosevelt to intervene.

E. H. Williams, Regional Director for the unions in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, estimated 2,500 men left their jobs Monday, charging the Brown & Root Construction Company had refused to enter negotiations with the union.

Finnish President Honors Mannerheim

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 8 (AP)—President Ryti conferred Finland's first Knight's Cross, Mannerheim Order First Class, upon Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, Finnish Commander in Chief, at High Command headquarters today.

"Suprely," the President said, "never before in history has the same person led his people, as you have, through three wars of independence." (The reference was to the World War, the 1939-40 winter war and the current conflict, all with Russia.)

There'll Always Be This Wellington—

Wide World

Great Britain's Repair Plants 'Keep 'Em Flying'

Pictorial evidence of how England keeps its Wellington bombers in service, even though they may crash or return from flights riddled by gunfire and badly damaged. Upper: Fuselage of a Wellington, severely battered, is to undergo repairs at a plant provided for the purpose. Center: The renovation of a damaged bomber nearing completion. After repairs these ships are able to report again to the Royal Air Force. Lower left: Women workers repairing the torn fabric on the fuselage of a damaged bomber. Lower right: Engines and frames of damaged Wellingtons undergoing repair. Pictures were taken "somewhere in England."

Nazis 'Quell' Serb Guerrillas; Mussolini Acts to Halt Plots

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP)—DNB reported from Belgrade today that 32 persons had been executed because they belonged to what were alleged to be Communistic bands in Yugoslavia.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Oct. 8

A German punitive expedition after weeks of fighting has put down forest bands which had been pillaging villages in German-occupied parts of Serbia, Hungarian press dispatches from Belgrade reported today. Scores of the band members were executed.

The correspondent of one Budapest paper said German soldiers and military units of the local Serbian administration had to fight from village to village "to free Serbia from the terrorists."

His dispatch said the commander of the expedition, "retaliating against all terrorist actions," sometimes executed as many as 58 or 60 men.

Flame throwers were used to drive off one band at Javenika which had been held by guerrillas for several days. Here 15 alleged Communists were said to have been shot.

Nazi Leaflets Dropped

The Germans also dropped leaflets and maps telling of German victories in Russia to counteract guerrilla propaganda to the effect that the Russians had advanced to the Danube and soon would cross into Serbia.

The dispatch said 24 were killed when 100 Government troops fought Serbs for several hours in one battle near Rovanik.

A Belgrade newspaper said the countryside nearby now had been cleared of the bands and that a supply of food for the Serb Capital was thus assured.

Many of those arrested as Communists, the paper said, were sons of well-known Serb political leaders.

As unrest continued in Axis-occupied Europe it was announced from Rome that Premier Mussolini had decreed capital punishment for plotting against the state in all Italian-annexed territories.

Mussolini Lists Offenses

As commander of Italian troops on all fronts, Mussolini issued the decree dated Oct. 3, fixing the capital penalty for such crimes in annexed territories as:

Acts aiming at disturbing the unity, independence and integrity of the state; destruction, plunder and massacre aimed against the security of the state; promoting, leading or participating in armed insurrections against the state; organizing or leading associations aimed at overthrow of the political, economic or social order or dismemberment of the state; terrorism or political crimes tending to cause public danger; and serious damage to communications or public services.

In Paris where Germans announced yesterday that they had carried out their 73rd execution in reprisal for attacks on Nazi troops, the body of a woman anti-Bolshevist leader was found. The victim, Mme. Ronia Masse, Secretary of the Paris Anti-Bolshevist League which collaborates with the Germans, was found in the Seine River, trussed up in a sack and showin gsigns of brutal treatment.

Canada Gains Americas' Trade

OTTAWA — After successfully negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement with the Government of Argentina, Canada's trade mission under J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has moved on to Rio de Janeiro to discuss a treaty with the Government of Brazil.

The visit to Brazil will conclude the tour of the South American Continent, the mission's next stop being Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. In addition to the Argentinian pact, the trade mission has concluded treaties on a "most favored nation" basis with Ecuador, Uruguay, and Chile, while negotiations with Peru are for the time being in a state of "suspended animation."

In spite of shipping difficulties, caused by the war, Canada's trade with South American Republics has expanded substantially in the last few months, especially on the import side. The total trade import and export for 1940 was slightly over $43,000,000. The main obstacle in the promotion of trade between these countries and Canada has been the exchange control systems in vogue in many of them, the difficulty of getting exchange allocated for imports from Canada, and the habit of imposing surcharges on imports. These restrictions counteracted the effects of trade agreements in force, and prevented trade expansion.

In Ecuador a surcharge of 50 per cent was placed on imports from Canada because of unfavorable balance of trade with this country. In the new agreement this surcharge is eliminated. Similar barriers are removed under negotiations carried out with the other countries, and agreements reached in relation to the release of exchange. The work of the mission is expected, it is stated, to help materially to further trade relations between this country and its Latin-American neighbors.

Canada has ministers now at Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Soon there will be an exchange of diplomats with Chile, and according to rumors as yet unconfirmed Uruguay will be the next. In this way the seal is being affixed to the closer bonds being forged between the Dominion and its Southern friends. Dispatches and newspapers received from Latin America show the reception given the mission everywhere has been very cordial.

Trend From Axis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During the past four or five months there has been in Brazil a definite and noticeable switch in sentiment away from the Nazi-Fascist Axis due to new trade agreements with the United States.

This report was given by F. J. Carter, São Paulo, at a recent production and development conference of Goodyear executives from all over the world at the New Toronto plant.

Previously Germany and Japan were buying extensively from Brazil and paying high prices. The British blockade is effective, and most totaliarian shipping is forced to stay in port, he said.

During the past couple of months Argentina has seen a similar definite trend toward better feeling with the United States and the good neighbor policy, as exemplified by the recent ousting of Nazi agents, reported R. L. Patrick from Buenos Aires. Argentine trade has been hard hit by the war, however, and there are large surpluses of corn and other products.

Natal and other South African colonies are 10 per cent behind Britain, according to H. G. Nizder, Durban So are the people of Australia, in the opinion of W. J. Condon, Sydney, who declared that for a country of 6,500,000 persons, the war effort there is "marvelous."

Defense industries are being developed on a large scale, and Australia is now manufacturing numerous articles it used to import. The Netherlands Indies are also being industrialized to supply articles previously imported, and all Dutch citizens in the island are being trained for home guard duty, was the report.

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Winter Training in Canada

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (CP)—They are counting up the skis and checking up on heavy clothing at Canadian Army establishments these days as the approach of cold weather calls for completion of winter training arrangements.

Apart from the resumption on activity on skis and snowshoes and a curtailment of general outdoor activities necessitated by the weather the transition from summer to winter work in the Army training centers will be marked by no special breaks in the current program.

The general aim of that program, according to officials at national defense headquarters, is to advance as many men as possible along the road to battle efficiency before they leave Canadian shores.

Special emphasis is placed on the work of the armored fighting vehicle training center at Camp Borden where the 5th Canadian (armored) Division is completing its training in Canada. As the training center obtains more modern Canadian-made tanks to replace the American tanks acquired a year ago the effectiveness of the training given there is expected to increase.

When the armored division moves overseas there will be no slackening in activities at the training center, it was said. It will go full speed ahead training men for reinforcements in the division and the Army tank brigade now attached to the Canadian Corps overseas and also with a view to building up a body of trained personnel from which to build another armored division should that be decided upon.

The special winter program, designed to prepare a certain proportion of the troops for fighting in the snow will follow the same lines as last year. The winter training school at Ottawa, close to the famed ski country of the Gatineau Hills, will reopen.

To it units, commands and military districts across Canada will send selected officers and men who already know something about skiing or snowshoeing with a view to giving them training in winter war methods so they may later return and serve as instructors in their own formations.

Canadian Living Cost Up

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (CP)—A one-point rise in the cost of living in Canada during August, bringing the total gain to 13.8 per cent since the war started, was reported Oct. 6 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During August the cost-of-living index, based on essential commodities Canadians have to buy, rose from 113.7 on Aug. 1 to 114.7 on Sept. 2.

On this index is based the cost-of-living bonus payments authorized under the Federal wartime wages policy, which provides that in addition to "fair and reasonable" wages the cost-of-living bonus may be paid at the rate of $1.25 a week for each five-point rise in the cost-of-living index to safeguard workers against increases in the cost of basic necessities.

Provision was made that the bonus should be paid in the first instance only if the cost of living rose by 5 per cent and thereafter when further 5 per cent gains were recorded, and three months has elapsed since the last previous determination of the amount of the bonus.

Were every point gain in the cost-of-living index matched with an increase in the bonus, the payment now would be $3.45 a week in addition to regular wages.

Food costs, notably in dairy products and eggs, were chiefly responsible for the one-point gain during August, the Bureau said.

Along with the increase in the cost of living, the Bureau announced that the index of 567 wholesale commodity prices advanced .9 points to 92.8 in the last week of September, on the basis of 1926 equals 100.

In establishing the cost-of-living index, the Bureau found that the food index rose from 121.3 to 123.3 between Aug. 1 and Sept. 2, with all sub-groups except vegetables and cereals showing increases.

Luxemburg Women in Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Girls and young women of conquered Luxemburg are conscripted for service in the work camps just as are the youths and men between the same ages—17 and 25. The service, according to a recently adopted plan, is for a six-month period.

Besides helping to relieve the acute labor shortage caused in Germany by the drain in man power, it is hoped that the young Luxemburgers will come home thoroughly indoctrinated with Nazi ideology, which is to be fed to them daily in steady doses by Hitlerite instructors.

In addition to seven hours of "practical" work, ranging from factory experience to farming, the daily program for the girls and young women calls for physical culture, followed by political and theoretical training by experienced women camp instructors.

The routine differs from that for the young men mainly in the type of work. The women are brought into contact with peasant and family life and with the care of children, by working in day nurseries and kindergartens.

Thus no attempt is made to teach them those jobs that are reserved for men. They are strictly groomed for the domestic duties of wives and mothers.

During their period of six months' service the conscripts are allowed one Sunday's leave a month, when they are exempt from camp discipline and are free to visit their parents.

On Postwar List

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The name of Reinhard Heydrich led all the rest yesterday on Britain's new list of Nazis deemed by it to be responsible for murder and oppression in German-occupied countries and scheduled for probable postwar punishment.

Reporting the disclosure in the House of Commons yesterday that the British are collecting evidence on these accounts, the British Broadcasting Corporation last night listed the names of Heydrich, "Protector" of Bohemia-Moravia;

Josef Terboven, German Commissioner for Norway; Alexander Ernst von Falkenhausen, German Commander for Belgium; and Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, German Commander for France.

The broadcasts were made in the languages of all occupied countries.

Minister Warns Labor Shortage Looms in Canada

HALIFAX, Oct. 8 (CP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley has announced that a shortage of labor is looming in Canada and said the Dominion now has reached the stage "where the expansion in war production will have to take place very largely at the expense of the consumer."

In an address to a joint luncheon of Halifax service clubs Oct. 6 the Dominion Finance Minister said that further regulation of production, distribution and prices "will be inevitable if we are to prevent inflation and ensure a fair distribution of what is left after war needs are filled."

Mr. Ilsley said that up to now Canada had been able to increase its war production enormously with little effect on the civilian consumer because "there was a great deal of room for expansion in employment and production in Canada when war broke out" and because of "the time . . . it takes to organize and prepare war industries in a country such as Canada where there have been no war industries to speak of in peacetime. . . .

"In recent months, however, the shortages of particular materials have been getting more and more frequent. . . .

"In other words, we have now come to the stage where the chaice between guns and butter must affect the average man and woman in Canada. We must accept a temporary reduction in our average standard of living if we are to achieve the necessary standard of fighting. We cannot possibly hope to live as well as most of us are used to living and fight a total war at the same time."

'Beau' Title Given To Fighter Planes

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 8

Pilots of a Beaufort fighter squadron have included "Beau" in the name of each plane, with such results as Beau-Peep, Beau-Nana, Beau-Na-Fide, Beau-Kay, and Greta-Gar-Beau.

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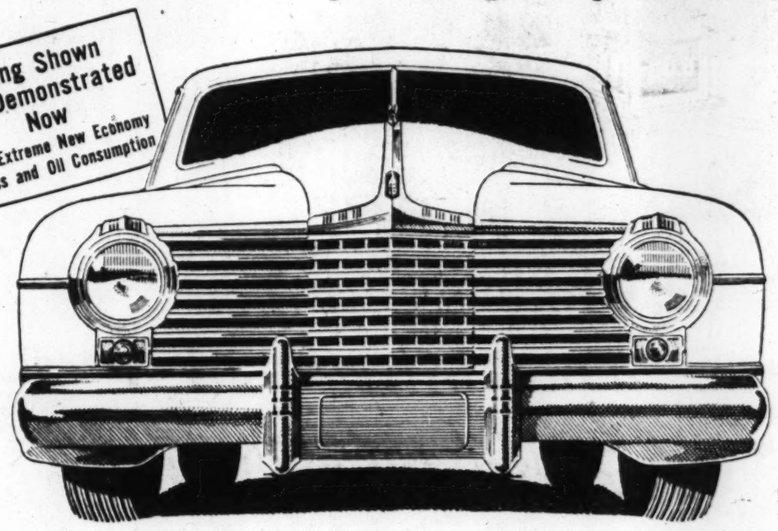
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Domei Warns Axis to End Soviet War

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Domei, in a special article, today urged the Axis powers to terminate the war with Soviet Russia to conserve German resources in man power and equipment for an all-out assault on Great Britain.

The news agency warned that if the war with Russia is extended over a long period the Axis powers may be faced with a dearth of materials because, it said, they are a union of "have-nots."

Britain and America, on the other hand, the agency declared, may become stronger because they represent a union of "haves."

Domei, which has close Government connections, expressed a fear which has been voiced by other Japanese organs, that Germany will spend its strength in Russia, leaving its ally, Japan, to face alone the hostility of Britain and perhaps the United States.

The agency said the German-Russian War was started to end any possible threat to the German rear, but said this purpose already had been attained, because Russia has been crippled by the heavy losses inflicted upon it.

If the war with Russia is concluded, the Germans could turn on Suez and establish sea communications with the Far East, Domei added. Japan then would be able to remove "the evil hand of Britain from the Far East," it said.

Tokyo newspapers, striking the same chord of critical comment against the United States, meanwhile blamed Washington for what they called the strengthening and spread of encirclement of Japan and said the Pacific situation was deteriorating.

Nichi Nichi in a page one editorial said:

"Japan earnestly aimed at removing the Pacific cancer by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye's personal message to Roosevelt (delivered Aug. 28).

"However, the Pacific situation is going from bad to worse and it cannot be said what will happen next."

It asserted that "the United States evidently is aiming to include Russia in the ABCD (American-British-Chinese-Dutch) encirclement by sending oil and planes.

"This has irritated the Japanese . . . who now must expect any development and prepare for the consequences."

Nichi Nichi said it judged that Japanese-American negotiations were not progressing smoothly and the newspaper Yomiuri said that if the talks collapsed "Japan is determined to carry out the high principles set forth by the tripartite alliance" of Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo.

Chinese at Shasi

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8 (AP)—Japanese Army spokesmen said today that a great Chinese offensive along the Middle Yangtze River had carried the fighting to Shasi, 60 miles downstream from the major port of Ichang, but the situation at Ichang, the main Chinese objective, remained obscure.

Ichang, 800 miles from the seacoast, has been the westernmost outpost of the Japanees armies since its capture two years ago.

Chinese military leaders at Chungking yesterday asserted their forces had entered Ichang and were fighting bitterly for possession of heights across the river. Chinese dispatches tonight said fighting continued inside the city, but they did not claim its complete capture.

British Denial

BANGKOK, Thailand, Oct. 8 (AP)—Sir Johiah Crosby, British Minister, denied today as without a single word of truth a report published by the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri that Britain was increasing pressure against Thailand.

[Yomiuri said yesterday in a dispatch from Bangkok that Singapore conferences of British leaders were formulating demands that pro-Axis tendencies in Thailand be eradicated, that Britain be given priority on vital raw materials and that Thailand give a specific assurance of neutrality.]

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Wide World

Churchill's Daughter Mary Does Her Bit

That she happened to be the daughter of the British Prime Minister meant nothing to those in charge when Miss Churchill joined the Woman's Auxiliary Territorial Service as a private. She was sent to the Southern Command Depot, and here she is at the threshold of a new career, scrubbing away like any charwoman—and liking it.

Iceland Gives Fine Base For Air Operations

WITH THE U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS IN ICELAND, Oct. 6, Delayed. (AP)—Iceland, northern front keystone in the Battle of the Atlantic, is the base for some of the war's most vital air operations.

Relays of bombers and flying boats thunder off its fjords and airfields to fly sentry over convoys far out in the Atlantic.

Other machines, flown by young men of the Norwegian fleet air arm patrol waters immediately around the island, also are on antisubmarine duties.

Flights of lighter planes of the United States Air Corps regularly patrol the island. Other flights are always ready to take the air within a remarkable short time after an alarm is sounded.

All these planes can be serviced and repaired in machine shops erected since the start of the occupation.

Facilities for take-offs and landing and alighting of land and sea planes are afforded by hundreds of fjords and land bases laboriously built, too, since the occupation.

Air bases here are a tribute to British ingenuity and improvisation. They started from scratch.

One RAF officer recalled that when the British landed on May 10, 1940, the RAF consisited of one squadron of aircraft directed from a tiny cabin in a freighter.

This "headquarters" boasted of only two pieces of equipment, a dollar alarm clock and a battered typewriter.

Marshy ground on one site was overcome by sinking barrels of cement as piers into the ground, laying planks across them and overlaying all that with cement. While construction was going on everybody took a hand—soldiers, sailors, airmen, privates and officers.

The prime duty of planes based on this and other airfields is protection of Britain's North Atlantic lifeline. This involves not only spotting and bombing German submarines but beating off the powerful German bombers which have been sighted well over 1,000 miles from their bases.

Americans occupy half of one of the fields here. Officers said that although there appeared to be no likelihood of a German attack on Iceland now, the chances of a successful defense of this island would be greatly enhanced if the present fighter force were augmented during the winter.

The force has benefited so far from good weather. Pilots are up every day and rejoice at "this great chance for steady flying."

Excessive Overtime on Arms In Australia Draws Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The British Supply Mission, which visited Australia early this year, has now presented a report in which, while giving unstinted praise to strides made in munitions production, condemns the "excessive continuous overtime being worked in many Australian munition factories."

Patriotism of the men and women working these long hours is admitted and appreciated by members of the Mission, but they declared that the object in view is being defeated.

It has been found in England they say, that excessive overtime results, in a comparatively short time, in considerable loss of efficiency. Not only is output not commensurate with the extra time worked, but those habitually engaged in excessive overtime become fertile ground on which the agitator may be sure of a crop.

The speed with which manufacturing programs, both large and small, have been planned, put into operation and brought to fruition in spite of difficulties of obtaining plant, astonished the Mission. Moreover the Mission was surprised by a lack of appreciation by the public, and even by the munition workers themselves, of the extent of the work that has been done and of its importance to the Empire.

"There is no doubt," the report stated categorically, "that the possibilities of armament and war supplies production in Australia far exceed those of any other country in the Eastern Supply Group."

One note struck by the report has not found a response here. It is contained in this comment: "We think this country is approaching its maximum possible output of munitions generally in view of the controlling factors of labor, machinery, and raw materials. We have suggested to the authorities here that, before undertaking new forms of armament production, they should consider carefully whether these can be grafted on to the industrial structure of the country successfully, or only by interrupting production which is already proceeding so satisfactorily."

Both employers and employees reply that Australia can go farther on the road of industrialization; and in some quarters it is argued that refusal to recognize that concentration of production within the British Isles, where it is a comparatively easy target for enemy bombers, is one of the greatest dangers facing the Empire today.

Sir Alexander Roger, head of the Mission, states that available technical staffs are working at great pressure, but that plants and tools are not working the maximum number of shifts seven days a week. Moreover, he points to the fact that in Australia he saw male labor engaged on work within the capacity of women, and actually carried out by women and girls in Britain.

Those matters, he said, however, can be adjusted. Sir Alexander professed himself satisfied that "Australia will deliver the goods."

How British Soldier Group Lives Interned in French Camp

VICHY, Unoccupied France (AP)—There is a "company of missing men," a strange band of British soldiers, interned 30 miles northwest of Nimes.

Each got there by different adventure—treks across country, picked up in drifting lifeboats, or otherwise.

British artillerymen, infantry, engineers, and pilots are billeted together hundreds of miles from the nearest outposts of the British Army which all of them tried vainly to rejoin.

They numbered 238 when this correspondent visited them recently. They have been interned in accordance with international law covering belligerent soldiers in a neutral country.

They have been assembled from all corners of France under leadership of Scottish Artillery Lieutenant Winnick Hewet, English Second Infantry Lieutenant Richard Parkinson, and RAF Squadron Leader Patrick O'Leary of Quebec.

They live in roomy old barracks with sizable grounds, at the town of St. Hippolyte du Fort. They are under a French guard headed by two English-speaking captains from the northern occupied zone who cannot return to their families.

The 32 officers and non-commissioned officers are allowed out when they give their word not to try to escape, and the men are taken out for recreation at the town soccer field and a tiled swimming pool they put in condition themselves.

Otherwise they remain on the grounds where they are under British discipline, read British books from the Red Cross, listen to British news on their radios, and crowd the canteen spending British Army pay they receive through the United States Consulate in Marseille.

Lieutenant Hewet, youthful native of Glasgow, seemed to be the leader of the company, which set up Fort St. Jean at Marseille with lost soldiers who missed embarking during the blitzkrieg in the west.

The ranks were swelled by fugitives from the north.

Lieutenant Hewet, who said "We fought every inch of the way" during the confusion of the Flanders retreat, hid two months in a hayloft after four days spent up to his neck in bog water. He escaped three times after capture on his long journey, until he was caught by gendarmes in the Unoccupied Zone.

They move to St. Hippolyte in April. Since then they have been joined by crashed RAF men.

The men at the camp were tidy and clean-shaven, and morale appeared good.

These British are part of 5,000 Allied soldiers, mostly Poles and Czechs, in 16 camps and four officer's centers in the Unoccupied Zone.

Meanwhile there have been few accounts of life in internment camps in France.

When Charles R. Joy, European Director of the Unitarian Service Committee, arrived in New York last May, he gave this picture of the general situation:

"In recent weeks there has been a slight improvement in the condition of some of the internment camps in France, but the need is utterly appalling.

"About 60,000 refugees are confined in them—men, women and little children, new-born babes and octogenarians, sick and crippled, weak and strong.

"The Unitarian Service Committee is especially charged with the responsibility of helping to improve medical and sanitary conditions in the camps, where men are still in many cases sleeping on the ground, where vermin abound, where the most elementary sanitary necessities are often lacking, where wind, rain and sand sweep through crude barracks, where clothing is in tatters and bits of auto tires are sometimes used for shoes, where food is wholly inadequate and soap and other necessaries are rare.

"I have seen thousands of little children suffering from serious malnutrition and left in complete idleness, with no educational or recreational facilities, some of them for more than two years already.

"I have no criticism of the French Government, which has shouldered an intolerable burden in the care of hundreds of thousands of refugees."

Norway's Workers In Low-Pay Class Gain Adjustment

OSLO, German-Occupied Norway, Oct. 8 (AP)—Wage adjustments in favor of Norway's lowest-paid workers will be made as a result of a conference between newly-appointed trade union heads and the German Commissioner, Joseph Terboven, it was announced yesterday.

The amount of the adjustment was not disclosed.

[Germany's attitude toward Norwegian labor has been one of strict repression. This was particularly marked when between 250 and 300 union leaders in the Oslo district alone were arrested and two others were executed. A large portion of the unrest in Norway has been attributed to the disinclination of Norwegian labor to co-operate with the occupation authorities.]

British Soldier Labor Is Urged

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Megan Lloyd George, daughter of Britain's World War Premier, proposed in the House of Commons today a "dual army" plan to release men from service after completion of military training so they could help produce war supplies for Britain and Russia.

She declared in a Commons debate on employment, that Russia already had lost 40 to 50 per cent of its industrial capacity. She said labor unions had expressed grave doubts whether Britain could fulfill its obligation to supply Russia if as many "key men" were taken from industry as was contemplated.

"We never had so many trained men on the Allied side," she said. "Our lack is still in the capacity to equip them. . . . With America still not in a position to do more than give us half production, our responsibility is very great indeed."

She said that women who were not assuming the responsibilities of war work should be given an "ultimatum" and "ruthlessly directed" to take jobs.

Duce's Sea Power Wanes

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 8 (AP)—Britain's steady battering of Italy's sea power has stripped Il Duce of nearly one third of his merchant fleet, British sources said today.

Summaries of British operations list 851,000 tons of Axis shipping—99 per cent of it Italian—as sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean and Red Seas since Italy went to war.

Official sources, although unable to give specific figures on the tonnage damaged, said scores of ships had been put out of action. It was estimated that at the outset of the war Signor Mussolini's merchant fleet included 1,235 ships totaling 3,500,000 tons.

British reports said Italy's heaviest losses at sea had been during September when Royal Air Force bombers and submarines of the Mediterranean fleet struck repeatedly at convoys attempting to strengthen the Axis position in North Africa for a winter campaign.

Italy's warfleet also has been reported battered badly.

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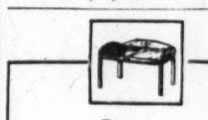

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Canada Drops Cash Bonus In Rehabilitation of Troops

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Guided by the experience gained in the period following demobilization of the armed forces at the end of the last war, the Department of Pensions and National Health has laid down the framework of a system of aiding and rehabilitating soldiers discharged from the present war.

The cash gratuity idea, used in the last war, is discarded. This plan is considered to be "uneconomic both to the individual and the state."

In its place a system has been adopted which includes weekly allowances during educational and vocational training and during the period of unemployment following discharge from the forces.

The Government also helps discharged men to come within the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act. The plan, which has resulted from careful and painstaking study of subcommittees which have been working under the Rehabilitation Committee of the Cabinet, is simply the framework of a system which Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie hopes will become "more comprehensive and will extend in other directions."

Allowance for Year

Living allowances of $9 a week for single men and $13 for married men with dependents may be paid discharged members of the armed forces for a maximum period of 52 weeks where the man has been on active service for a year or more. The period during which the allowances will be granted will be equal to the time spent on active service in cases when this is less than a year.

The plan is essentially one of rehabilitation rather than unemployed assistance. At first sight the question might arise whether it would be faulty in a period of protracted depression and widespread unemployment. It is, however, only a preliminary program which will expand. It is intended as a means of helping demobilized men to fit themselves for civil employment, and to live in the meanwhile. In the words of the Minister it is "to promote the orderly re-establishment in civil life of those serving in the present war who may hereafter be discharged."

Other Provisions

Provision is made by other regulations for pensions for disabled soldiers, for preferences for veterans in employment, for medical treatment, and certain other grants. The new plan, however, makes further provision of assistance for ex-service men who have become ill, not as a result of their service, while they are convalescing. The weekly allowances also are aimed at helping farmers and others running their own businesses to get back into harness.

Where men are returning to occupations which come under the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act their dues up to the time of their return will be paid by the Government. This includes the amount of the contribution which would have been paid by the employer. Payments paid by the Government to the insurance fund will cover the period the insured man was on active service after July 1, 1941, the date on which the Insurance Act came into effect.

Labor Training

OTTAWA, Oct. 7 (CP)—Canada, dipping deep into its reserves of labor to man increasingly busy factories, also has extended labor-training programs to an extent unknown in the past, Labor Department officials said.

War emergency training program reports that 33,003 persons took training from April 1 to Aug. 3. The 93 schools and training centers reported 10,063 were actually in training on Aug. 1.

Large numbers of those in the lower age groups of the classes are young men who have been rejected for enlistment. Selection officers have instructions to avoid admitting to classes men of military age except those rejected.

U. S. Tankers for Civil Use?

Continued from Page 1

in the first seven months of 1941 sent the British nearly twice as many combat planes as the British lost in defending the British Isles, during the entire year of 1940.

Colonel Jouett reminded Americans not to judge the success of aid to Britain by Lend-Lease figures alone. On original contracts, made before the Lend-Lease bill was passed, American aircraft manufacturers during the first seven months of 1941 delivered to British air forces throughout the world more than $284,000,000 worth of planes, engines and other aeronautical equipment, he reported.

"While actual figures on numbers of planes and categories cannot be given, for every trainer sent to the British this year, three combat planes have been delivered," he said. "Hundreds of combat planes have been delivered in the British Isles. Hundreds have been delivered in Africa. Hundreds have been delivered in Singapore. Numbers of combat planes also have been sent to China and the Netherlands East Indies at the request of the British."

Oil Tankers: Release of 10 to 15 tank ships loaned to Britain has now been made possible by the greatly diminished sinkings, Mr. Ickes explained. Should it become necessary, the released vessels will be reassigned to the shuttle service between the Gulf Coast and Cape Hatteras where they have been loading oil into British ships, he said.

Because the Army and Navy Munitions Board has asked for additional tankers to haul molasses used in manufacturing ethyl alcohol and more are also needed for "the defense requirements of the Western Hemisphere" East Coast motorists may feel no relief from return of the ships, Mr. Ickes warned.

Air Liners: The 228 commercial air liners to be built are equal to about two thirds the number of transport ships now in use on commercial airlines. SPAB specified that the transports must be constructed with strong floors and wide doors, looking to their possible conversion into troop transports. It is estimated that stripped of their seats and other passenger equipment, the planes could be used to ferry about 5,000 soldiers.

Civilian air authorities in the Government have for many months been urging priorities for new commercial craft since the present equipment is under severe strain due to defense travel congestion and transfer of transports to the armed forces and to Great Britain.

Navy small craft: The 400 small craft needed by the Navy for patrol service, Secretary Knox said in a letter to Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, would include motor torpedo boats, subchasers, armed yachts, mine sweepers and mine layers. At the present time, the protective coastal operations are "seriously hampered" by shortage of such boats, he said. The Secretary proposed to buy or lease yachts and other privately owned ships where possible, and to build the rest.

Shortly after receipt of the Knox letter, legislation was introduced in the House Naval Affairs Committee, to carry out the Secretary's recommendation.

Planes for Britain: Production and shipment on British contracts at present constitute more than 60 per cent of the output of some American plane factories, Colonel Jouett pointed out. The latest Lend-Lease report, he said, showed only export of $6,016,145 worth of aeronautical equipment to Britain, but actually during the first seven months of 1941 total exports to the British under contracts and Lend-Lease arrangement amounted to more than $284,000,000.

"There appears to be a misconception in the public mind that the only equipment going abroad is that which is labeled 'Lease-Lend,'" Colonel Jouett commented. "Such conditions may prevail at some future date, but not for some time to come. Our manufacturers have original contracts with the British which they have been filling on schedule and very often ahead of schedule."

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Tanks Head East

ISTANBUL, Oct. 8 (AP)—German troops and tanks are streaming from Greece and Bulgaria toward Rumania, ostensibly for use in the giant Nazi offensive on the Eastern Front, diplomatic sources reported.

These informants said mainly light and medium tanks were being moved out of Greece across Bulgaria and that rail sidings at Sofia were choked. Endless contingents of troops were reported moving eastward by night and day.

Some sources here drew the inference that tank losses on the Russian front were continuing so heavy the Germans were having to draw on reserves of light tanks in the Balkans to replace heavier types knocked out by Russians.

Nazi Drive at a Glance

By a Staff Artist

Strategy on Eastern Front

Black arrows show the main centers of the German offensive at the moment. White arrows indicate points at which the Russians claim to have held up the Nazi advance.

Soviets Resist Nazi Drive

Continued from Page 1

mile lines between Mariupol and the Dnieper Valley City of Zaporozhe, they said, Red Army units can escape entrapment only "by forcing their way into Crimea after overcoming German forces attacking there."

No Confirmation in London

London sources said, however, they had no confirmation of German claims to sweeping successes in the area north of the Sea of Azov.

Russian front-line dispatches said the advance already had cost the Germans 198 tanks and 31 planes that the Russians had destroyed.

They stated that the heaviest fighting was taking place "particularly in the direction of Vyazma and Bryansk," respectively 130 miles west and 220 miles southwest of the Russian Capital.

It was at Vyazma that the Russians turned back an armored spearhead of Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock's Central Front army in midsummer. It was at Bryansk that the Russians reported defeat of the tank legions of Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian last month.

The war-battered City of Smolensk was under Russian aerial attacks and Tass said Soviet airmen reported bagging 10 German trains, 30 planes, 100 infantry-bearing vehicles, and 24 tanks in that area.

Observers here said the Germans appeared to have drawn forces from both flanks for the all-out offensive at the center, a drive which the Army newspaper Red Star said was motivated by a Nazi fear of a winter campaign.

450-Mile Advance

Meanwhile, the capture of Mariupol, Germans said, put the German forces within 100 miles of Rostov and represented an advance of approximately 450 miles from the Pruth River boundary between Rumania and Russia from which the Germans took off less than 16 weeks ago.

Ossipenko is about 40 miles west of Mariupol. It formerly was known as Berdyansk, but was renamed in 1940 for the Soviet woman flier, Maria Ossipenko.

Both captured cities have a population normally of about 40,000 and are described by the Germans as the most important Russian grain and coal ports on the Sea of Azov.

Mariupol, which is a manufacturing and fishing center, numbers many Greek emigrants from the Crimea among its population.

Dispatches from Istanbul, Turkey, quoted diplomatic sources as saying the Germans were withdrawing large quantities of troops and tanks from Bulgaria and Greece, presumably to bolster their push along the Sea of Azov. These sources inferred that German tank losses on the Eastern Front had proved so enormous that the Nazis had been forced to draw on their reserves of light and medium tanks in the Balkans.

Tanks for Russia

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (CP)—Munitions Minister C. D. Howe said last night that an effort will be made to ship 100 cruiser and infantry tanks to Russia before the end of the year.

Mr. Howe said that the Canadian Government had received a request from Britain "only a few days ago" to increase tank production with a view to aiding Russia and that 100 tanks had been set as the Canadian objective.

"We are doing what we can to speed up production to meet this request," the Minister said.

Mr. Howe said production of tanks is the only way Canada has been asked to aid Russia so far although the Soviet has made private purchases of war material in Canada and some Canadian aluminum for Soviet airplane plants has already been shipped overseas.

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Nazis Seen Losing Ground In Production of Vital Food

Continued from Page 1

ule of progressive economy had to be perverted. Instead of producing what would suit best the consumers, the consumers were aught to consume what could be produced most easily. Bread and potatoes were made the backbone of the new German diet. From 1934 on, consumption of meat, fat, milk, fruits, and vegetables—all goods which had to be imported in large quantities in order to meet the full requirements—was curtailed. In the case of fruits, for instance, the curtailment was as drastic as 30 per cent. The food energy value of the average German diet in 1937 was 15 per cent below the standard of 1927.

Not the same diet was imposed upon the whole population. Apart from the children, to whom extra rations of milk and fruits were alloted, the consumers were divided into three groups—the average adults, the heavy manual workers, and the soldiers.

Considering that the nutrition of the average adult in 1937 was already 15 per cent below the 1927 standard, his diet in 1941 falls by more than one-third short of what is generally regarded the normal requirement. The diet of the heavy manual worker in 1941 exceeds that of the average adult diet of 927 by hardly 15 per cent instead of by 70 per cent as would be necessary.

Only Part of Plan

However, to reduce the food consumption of the majority of the German people was only part of the program. Since the total of German agriculture did not yield enough to satisfy the requirements even of the reduced standard, the second part of the program aimed at increasing the production.

Increase of acreage was out of the question. At least in any degree that would have made itself felt. On the contrary, the military building program of Hitler—construction of motor highways, airports and so on—resulted in a net decrease of 600,000 acres of usable land and exceeded by one-quarter the gain that had been due to amelioration of marshland through drainage.

There was still the chance to ameliorate the soil by extensive use of fertilizers. By putting adequate quantities of potash, nitrates, lime, and phosphoric acids into the soil the yield of crops can be increased by 10 to 15 per cent, or even more. But Germany has neither enough raw phosphates nor enough slags containing phosphate—a waste product of the steel industry.

Even before the outbreak of this war more than half the German fields were highly deficient in acid phosphate. This chemical is not only necessary for development of plants, but it also prevents a scarcity of phosphoric acids Thus, the value of lime, which is plentiful in Germany, was drastically cut by the deficiency of phosphoric acids of which great quantities had to be imported. Since 90 per cent of these imports were to come from the United States and North Africa, and 10 per cent from Russia, the soil of the German fields has deteriorated in an ever accelerating speed since September, 1939.

The fertilizer problem became further aggravated by the notoriously bad state of the German railways.

There was only one expedient left by which to increase the production—the shift from traditional and prevalently manual farming methods to mechanization. In 1934, a vigorous campaign was started for the introduction of tractors, threshing machines and other implements supposed to save labor and to improve the output. The German farmers were at first diffident. They rejected the "modern stuff." At least, when their resistance began to weaken and the majority of farmers would have been willing to give the new methods a trial, the machines did not arrive. For, in the meantime, the armament program had swung into high gear and all available raw materials went into guns, tanks, planes and ammunition. Military implements had priority over agricultural machines and not more than 2 per cent of the German farms could be equipped with tractors.

70 Per Cent Reduction

In the same way the Army devoured the material originally destined for agriculture, the factories robbed the farms of their best workers. Within the four years from 1934 to 1938 20 per cent of the farm workers migrated to industrial regions. After the fall of 1939 an additional 20 per cent were called to the colors.

One would be wrong to conclude from these figures that the working capacity of the farms was reduced by 40 per cent only. Things like intermediate crops require twice as much labor as the method formerly in use. That means that of 100 farm workers in 1934 only 60 are employed in agriculture today and that these 60 accomplish only the work of 30. Hence, the reduction amounts to 70 per cent.

But that is not the whole story. To produce the necessary quantity of meat, the livestock has to be fed not only on carbohydrates but also on oil seeds and proteins. Oil seed requires twice or thrice the amount of phosphoric acids as bread grains. And beets, the protein contents of which can be improved by fermenting their leaves and roots, are just as exacting as regards phosphoric acids as are the oil seeds. Moreover, they demand two and a half times as much labor as grains. The same applies to potatoes, though these are more modest in their demands on the soil.

This then is the situation of German agriculture after eight years of Nazi Government. The acreage has not increased. The soil is depleted. Shortage of raw materials of all kind, from metals and gasoline to binder-twine, prevents extensive mechanization, the only means to offset the labor shortage caused by the armament industry and the war. The reserves from large-scale pre-war purchases draw rapidly to an end. New imports from overseas are blocked, and potential Continental exporters have either turned hostile, like the Russians, or their agriculture has been ruined through disturbances of the war, revolts, or the Nazi methods of requisition, as in the Balkans, Holland and Denmark.

How Nazis Apportion Bread, Fat and Meat

Large differences in the amounts of bread, fat, and meat, allowed various population groups in Germany is shown in the following table. As a basis of comparison the items in the 1937 diet of the average adult were given an index value of 100.

	1937 Bread	Fat	Meat
Average adult	100	100	100
Heavy worker	130	170	220
Soldier			
	1941		
	Bread	Fat	Meat
Average adult	94	76	68
Heavy worker	148	110	136
Soldier	198	152	183

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House Committee Votes $5,985,000,000 Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee approved a $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation today with the statement that production of munitions has not yet reached the point where defeat of Axis Powers was assured.

The Committee reported to Congress that almost all of the huge new fund could be obligated by next March 1 and that delivery of material could be completed not later than June 30, 1943.

And then, with publication of voluminous hearings on the appropriation, the members presented the first, overall picture of the lend-lease program which began with a $7,000,000,000 appropriation last spring.

They asserted that production necessarily was slow at first; that there had been no abuses in putting the dollars to work; that the new fund was imperatively necessary.

"Munitions superiority must be achieved to insure the defeat of the Axis," the Committee report said. "Production in the countries opposed to the Axis has not reached the point at this time to achieve this.

Production Must Grow

"The battle of production must intensify and increase until the torrent of war supplies pouring from this country and the aided nations completely overwhelms the productive efforts of the Axis. Our first line of defense lies in the lend-lease operations."

The big fund was included in an omnibus bill which carried a total of $6,159,416,229, representing a cut of $53,054,545 in Budget Bureau recommendations for items other than lend-lease. The largest of these reductions was a proposed item of $40,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority. The committee said consideration of this was deferred for two weeks.

The lend-lease fund was divided into 10 categories, just as President Roosevelt recommended on Sept. 18. The largest was $1,875,000,000 for agricultural and industrial commodities. The second biggest amount was $1,190,000,000 for ordnance and stores and supplies. Aircraft requirements would take $685,000,000.

The committee's report and the hearings, while stripped of specific figures in many cases because of military necessity, disclosed:

Gist of Findings

1. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard plans to use $1,000,000,000 to feed one-fourth of Great Britain's population for the next six months.

2. While lend-lease officials are dissatisfied with the "relatively small trickle" of materials going to Axis foes, they expect the flow to increase greatly soon upon completion of the time-consuming initial preparations.

3. For every dollar of defense articles exported, 70 cents worth of other services has been rendered.

4. Secretary of War Stimson believes that the world crisis is "no less acute and indeed, if anything, is sharper" than heretofore.

5. Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff, believes that there should be no tampering or delay with the Lend-Lease Program, asserting that "the British suffer today and risked their national existence by similar delays."

6. There are no plans for reduction of the Army or for suspension of the draft program—either of which, officials said, could be "tragic."

7. Officials repeatedly asserted that it would be "dangerous" to deny to Russia the benefits of the Lend-Lease Program, even though such aid is not now contemplated.

Effect of Strikes

Scattered through the hearings were repeated references to the effect of strikes on either the Lend-Lease or National Defense Program and Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama asserted at one point that it was an "outrage that we have not received more benefits from this program and that we have not attained a greater degree of security."

The Committee report, noting that between 15 per cent and 20 per cent of the Nation's factory capacity presently is devoted to production of war material, predicted that half of the industrial production would be devoted to that purpose by June, 1943.

"There should not be any confusion," the report said, "leading to the belief that the amount of lend-lease aid thus far is all the assistance that Great Britain has received from the production of the United States. Since the beginning of the war over $4,500,000,000 of exports have been shipped to the British Empire and Egypt. These goods were bought and paid for by the British. . . .

An Aid to Russia

"The delivery of the material under British orders with their own funds is freeing factory capacity in the United States for the production of lend-lease material."

On the Russian-aid question, the report asserted:

"Nothing would be more discouraging to the morale of the Russian Government and the Russian people in their heroic and surprising resistance to Axis conquest than to hear that the President of the United States was precluded from rendering aid to them should he find it possible and expedient to do so with these funds."

The bill contained for the first time a new provision under which the United States could procure defense articles for nations which seek to pay in cash rather than seek lend-lease aid. For example, the Committee said that the Dutch East Indies, now required to deposit cash in advance, would be permitted to make progress payments during production but full payment by time of delivery.

Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, Executive Officer of the Division of Defense-Aid Reports, gave the Committee assurances, previously made public, that Great Britain will not use lend-lease materials for export, but will use them "within the Empire and only for needs essential to the war effort."

Nazis to Lose at Sea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Congress was assured today that Germany would fail in its efforts to block delivery of lend-lease supplies unless it increases sinkings to a point "greater than they have ever been before in the history of the world."

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, gave that assurance to a House Appropriations Subcommittee in estimating that a fleet of more than 320 cargo ships would be required to transport lend-lease materials to Britain, Red Sea ports, China and the Near East.

Despite his statement that 25 per cent of the world's 1939 shipping—between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 tons of Allied shipping and half that much Axis tonnage—"now is in Davy Jones' Locker," Admiral Land asserted:

"This country is in a position to build, during 1942 and 1943, in the neighborhood of 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons of shipping, and there is no record of continuous losses greater than that, with the possible exception of the submarine sinkings for a month or two during the last war."

Admiral Land estimated that 135 vessels would be required for the Red Sea and Near East service and 185 for the North Atlantic run.

Most of the ships on the Red Sea and Near East routes are American-flag vessels operated on space charters to the British Ministry of Shipping, he said. He estimated that from Nov. 1, 1941, to May 31, 1942, the cost of maintaining that service would total about $64,000,000 while that of the North Atlantic service would be about $96,200,000.

In reference to China, Admiral Land said that about 80 sailings would be required for lend-lease shipments to that Republic between now and next May 31 at a cost of about $300,000 each. Those sailings will be from New York to Rangoon, Burma, he said.

Summarizing the Maritime Commission's activities under the Lend-Lease program, Admiral Land submitted a table showing that contracts had been let for 112 Emergency-Type vessels; 28 C-Type cargo ships and 87 tankers, in addition to which 14 tugs had been purchased and delivered to the British Government; 273 British-controlled vessels have been serviced and supplied; approximately 70 sailings for the Red Sea service have been obligated and 11 sailings for the China service. Fifty-six shipways are under construction and on which completion ranges from 7 per cent at one yard to 88 per cent at another; 48 tankers are operating in the shuttle service between Venezuelan, Gulf and Caribbean ports and the eastern ports of the United States; 120 tankers have been serviced and supplied.

Japan Still Menace

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Evidence that the United States regards the Far Eastern situation still as threatening as when the Japanese moved into French Indo-China, was contained in official testimony on the new lend-lease appropriation bill released today by a House Appropriations Subcommittee showing that:

1. About $500,000,000 or more worth of war supplies will be furnished the Dutch East Indies for cash.

2. The War Department has put the American garrison in the Philippines at the head of its equipment priorities list.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff, testifying about the overseas garrisons of the United States said equipment was furnished on the basis of priorities; that overseas garrisons were generally 100 per cent, and that priorities were changed "according to the situation."

"At the present time," he added, "the Philippine garrison stands No. 1 on priorities."

General Marshall said the Army's special "Task Force" or "Amphibian Corps," including a marine division and special troops that go with them—in all a total of about 35,000 men—was equipped 100 per cent.

For Value Received

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The United States expects to receive "something that will be of value to this country, tangible or intangible" as reimbursement for lend-lease aid, Congress was told today, but no specific agreements have yet been made.

Dean G. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, testified before a House Appropriations Subcommittee that if the war should end while the amounts due under lend-lease were relatively small, settlement would likely be made by check but that if it goes on for three or four years and the sum involved reaches $15,000,000,000 or $20,000,000,000, "it would just be fantastic to believe that there could be any transfer of tangibles in that amount from one people to another."

During the testimony of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, it was brought out by Representative Taber (R) of New York that the only lend-lease reimbursement appearing in a memorandum submitted to the Committee was for $4,206,440. There was no explanation of the item or of possible other reimbursements.

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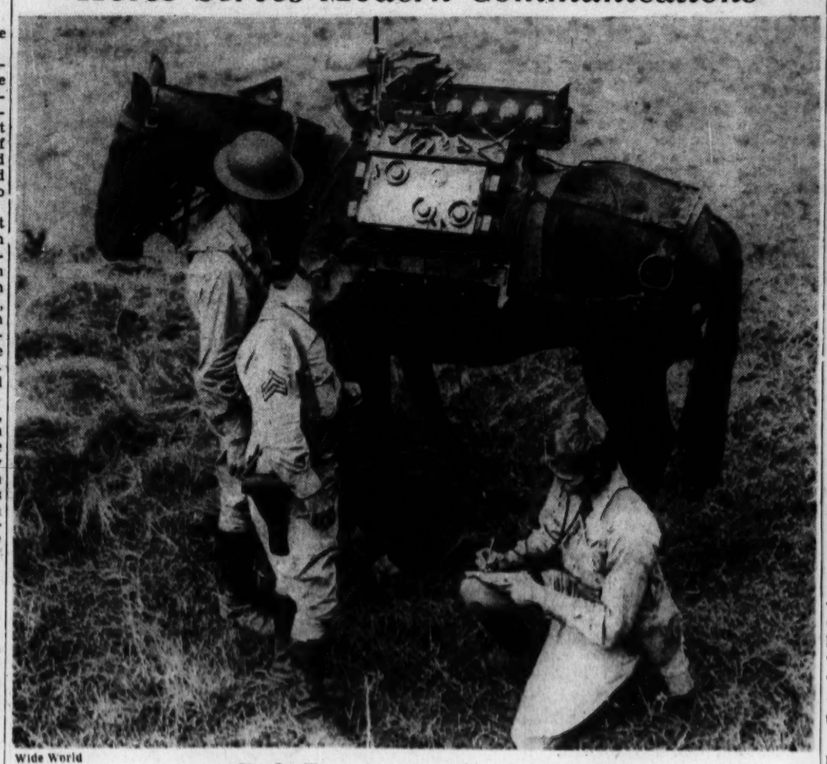

Wide World

Army Finds Transportation for Portable Radio

A present-day version of the pack-horse is seen at United States Army maneuvers in Arkansas. Soldiers of Troop B of the 107th Cavalry Regiment of Ohio sending and receiving on a portable radio which can also be used on the ground. The radio has a range of from 25 to 50 miles.

Uruguay Opens Fresh Drive On Nazi Activity

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies has designated an 11-member committee to investigate subversive activities, thus reopening an inquiry which resulted in the conviction last year of eight Germans on charges of plotting against the sovereignty of Uruguay.

Three members of the Chamber were reported to have told a subcommittee prior to yesterday's action that the Nazi movement still is active in Uruguay, although the subject was not discussed on the floor.

Uruguayan authorities recently arrested and subsequently released a German yachtsman and his blonde wife whose travels on the Uruguay and Negro Rivers aroused suspicions.

Argentina Not Supine

ROSARIO, Argentina, Oct. 8 (AP)—Acting President Castillo declared yesterday his intention of keeping Argentina on a course of "exact neutrality," but said he was "defending all our legitimate rights with the whole power of the Nation."

Apparently the speech was a reply to critics of the Radical Party, who contended Señor Castillo is compromising Argentine activity by failing to act vigorously against totalitarian agents.

Mexico on Guard

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Oct. 8 (AP)—Federal troops and police guarded all public schools here last night after a group of teachers announced they would strike in an effort to force the reinstatement of nine colleagues, discharged for alleged Communist activities.

Roosevelt Appeal Wins Favor With A. F. of L.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 8 (AP)—Appeals from President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for an all-out defensive effort stirred a favorable response among American Federation of Labor delegates today as they took a day from convention activities for a Puget Sound cruise.

In a message to the convention yesterday Mr. Roosevelt said Federal machinery for adjusting labor disputes must be used by labor and management "before any recourse is taken to a strike or lockout."

Peace between labor organizations, he said, would be in the interests of defense through establishment of a true national unity.

A. F. of L. President William Green earlier reiterated that members who bolted the A. F. of L. to join the Congress of Industrial Organizations were welcome to return. "The rooms they left when they marched out of the house of labor are still there, waiting for them to return," he said.

Alleged racketeering in the ranks of labor, denounced in the Executive Council report, was mentioned twice.

Union Mistakes Cited

Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, told a gathering of his union's members last night that "unions whose membership is governed and controlled by racketeers or monsters of the underworld mean nothing but a detriment to our cause and are no better than no union at all."

Secretary Perkins, in her convention address, asserted that the public expected unions to be operated on a basis that would enable records to be kept as an open book, and labor leaders to be motivated by public and workmen's interest, not by selfish, personal motives.

Text of Letter

A partial text of President Roosevelt's letter to the A. F. of L. convention follows:

Please extend my warm personal greetings to the officers and delegates attending the sixty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and my best wishes for a successful and constructive meeting in the interests of your members and all the American people. Your delegates represent the largest membership in the history of the Federation. This meeting is an event of international significance. It is a symbol of that freedom which we, in the United States, enjoy and must make every sacrifice to maintain.

As hosts of distinguished representatives of the underground labor movements of countries enslaved by Hitler, you, at this convention, need no reminder of what is at stake for the free workers of America in the present emergency. The threat of Hitlerism is directed not only at labor, even though labor is among the very first that will suffer therefrom. It is aimed at all of us—every man, woman and child—who believes in freedom. It menaces everything that we cherish as Americans and free men.

All-out Defense Vital

The American people have, therefore pledged everything in their power that those freedoms, without which free trade unions and free institutions cannot survive, shall never be taken away from them. To protect those freedoms we shall, and must, devote every bit of human, physical and spiritual energy which we possess.

Every aspect of our national defense hinges on greater industrial production. The Government has set up machinery to adjust industrial disputes in the full confidence that it is adequate to solve problems which may arise on defense jobs in all fairness and justice to the parties concerned. The conciliation service of the United States Department of Labor and the National Defense Mediation Board provide ample facilities for the adjustment of differences. The time has come when the services of such agencies must be used before any recourse is taken to a strike or lockout and I call now upon labor and management to co-operate at all times to that end.

Hits Rivalries

Yes, this Nation has given to you and given to me the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and these are among the greatest blessings of mankind. It is our job, our everlasting job, to preserve them as we have known them and to make whatever sacrifice is necessary as individuals or as groups in order to do so. To do anything else would be to threaten their destruction and our own at the same time.

In this hour when civilization itself is in the balance, organizational rivalries and jurisdictional conflicts should be discarded. Only by united action can we turn back the Nazi threat. The establishment of peace between labor organizations would be a patriotic step forward of incalculable value in the creation of true national unity.

I am certain that the members of the American Federation of Labor will do their full part in carrying through the program to which we as a Nation are committed and that all other responsible groups will do likewise. That is the contribution the American people will demand of all groups. That is the contribution the American people are determined they shall have for the preservation of home, family and Nation.

Yours is a great responsibility. Workers in bondage throughout the world look to you as producers of the weapons of freedom to release them from slavery. I know you will not fail them.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—October 8, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

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Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Quaint Charm Marks French Provincial Furniture

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just as New York and Washington, though they give tremendous impulse to national thought and activity, are not the United States, so eighteenth-century Paris, though metropolis and capital of France, did not represent the sum total of French art and individuality. Styles, it is true, originated there, and without doubt the wealthy bourgeoisie of the provinces took their cue from its high society. Yet the furniture of provincial France, while it followed in general the lines of contemporary Louis XV and Louis XVI styles, maintained a character all its own and in each province took on a savor essentially local.

The furniture of Brittany, for example, was sturdier than that of neighboring Normandy. The Normans, though seafaring folk like the Bretons, were wealthier, and permitted themselves more leeway in the use of moldings and carving. The housewife of Lorraine could tuck her pert little bonnets away on the top shelf of a garderobe. But the spreading, plaited headdress of the Norman and Breton woman called for a bonnetiere, no less, a piece unknown elsewhere.

Provincial Characteristics

Variations in climate seem also to have affected design. In dry, sunny Provence, the buffets had wooden doors to protect the dishes from dust. In the misty North, plates and platters were set out on hanging shelves where they added color to interiors sometimes otherwise sombre. In Auvergne the winters were cold and farm families ate, lived, and even slept in the immense kitchens. So here are found the closed beds required for comfort and privacy. Actually they were a sort of sleeping cupboard with two tiers of bunks like a Pullman and doors that you closed after retiring.

With good reason manufacturers have not included this "lit-clos" (to use the French name) among French Provincial reproductions and adaptations for our use today. But they have done an excellent job in making available such other French pieces as the chiffonier, a high, narrow chest of drawers, the buffet, the credence, the commode, the bed with upholstered headboard and footboard, and the low, rush-seated, ladderback chair à la capucine, perhaps plumply cushioned in a sprigged reproduction of an old quilted petticoat.

Used Woods at Hand

Every little town of the provinces had workmen capable of turning out furniture after given models, just as the craftsmen of contemporary New England were likewise producing pieces to order for local needs. In each case they used woods they found at hand: oak, walnut, beech, and fruitwoods in France; pine, maple, birch, and cherry in America. Perhaps this similarity of origin is one reason French Provincial and American Colonial pieces companion so admirably together.

As in America, the kitchen was the important room of the French farmhouse, and its huge fireplace —"foyer," or hearth, is the French word nearest in meaning to our word "home"—was the center of family life. Thus such typical French pieces as the low, rush-seated, ladderback chairs, with or without arms, fit perfectly in the Early American cottage or farmhouse.

Among the Well-to-Do

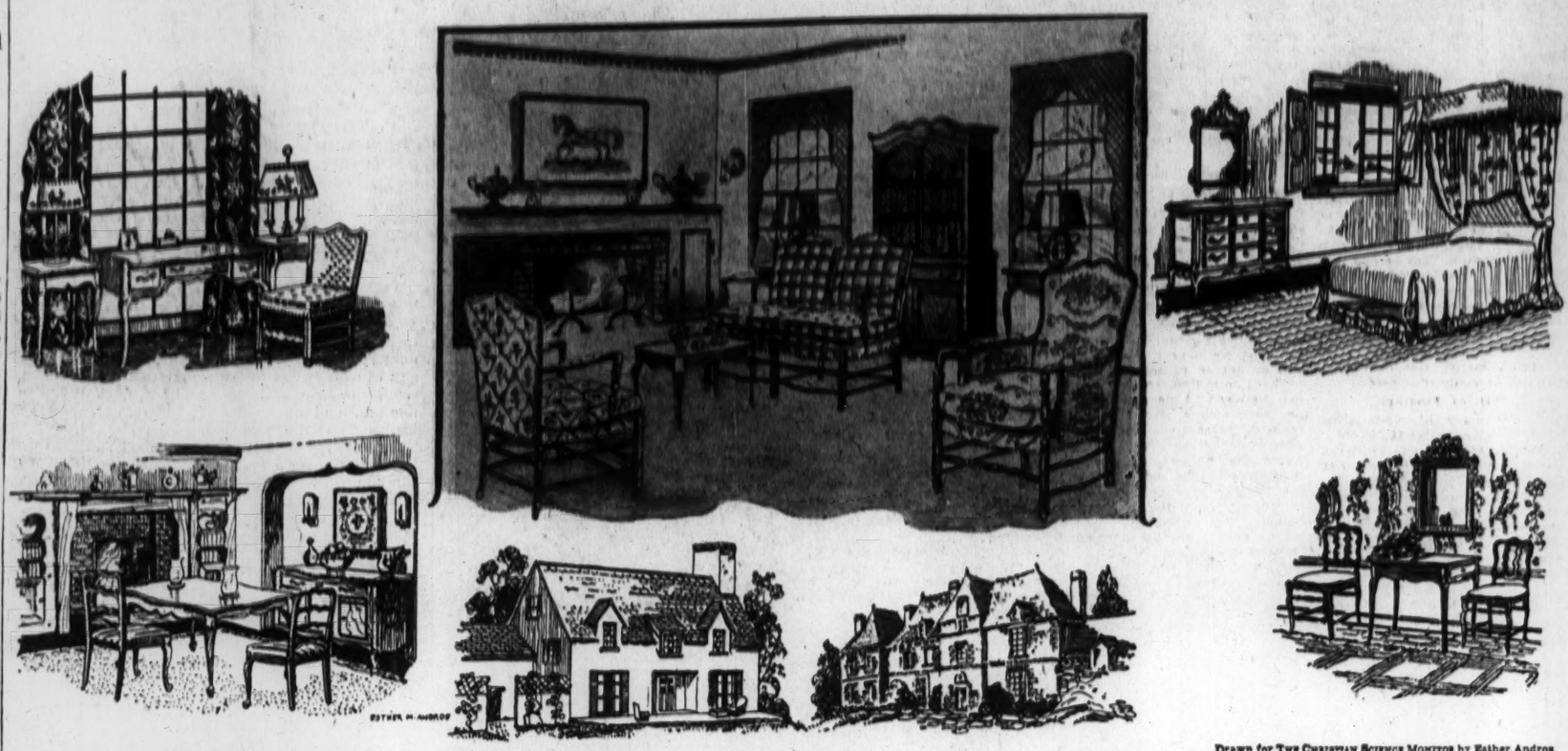
More elaborate and sophisticated, of course, and more strongly influenced by court styles, was the furniture of well-to-do bourgeois homes in the provincial towns. Here were to be seen beds heavily draped with printed linen or toile, the cabriole-legged poudreuse or dressing table, bureaus or desks of various types, and bergères generously proportioned to accommodate Madame's voluminous panniers and covered in gros or petit point worked by her own hands, for it was almost proverbial that she took up at some time as a major project the making of a set of covers for her living-room chairs. Therefore, give due consideration to needlepoint if you are furnishing a French Provincial room. It will go a long way toward re-creating original bourgeois atmosphere.

Indeed one of the most intriguing factors from a decorative standpoint in working out a French Provincial interior is the charm and variety of appropriate fabrics upon which one may draw. This is equally true of wallpapers, lamps, and bric-a-brac. There are for one thing those soft cream-colored cottons, so delightfully printed with rustic or classic motifs in red, green, or blue, which originated at Jouy and are still called toiles de Jouy. Many printed linens have designs that are distinctly French; and, for the farm or cottage home, checked ginghams or some of our modern homespun weaves give the right peasant touch. While farmhouse walls were usually plastered, town houses used bright, floral wallpapers, and enterprising manufacturers have brought out a wealth of designs inspired by these originals.

Tole lamps (painted tin) are as French as the Marseillaise and can be had in floor and bridge as well as desk and table styles. Reproductions of quaint oil lamps such as once shone comfortably on the family group of some prosperous provincial merchant or petty official, are on the market, and one may even pick up originals in lovely Sèvres and other French wares, the remainder of importations that came to this country several years ago. Of their like, alas, we shall probably not soon see more.

As to floor coverings, an antique Savonnerie or Aubusson would of course be something to gloat over for a room in the bourgoise tradition, but most of us must content ourselves with such modern productions as sculptured surface or twist broadlooms or those floral patterned wool hooked rugs that have been coming to us from China.

Eighth of 12 monthly articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home." These articles are appearing on the second Wednesday of each month.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Esther Andros

Center: A French Provincial living room particularly adapted for the small house. The love seat is covered in turquoise and brown plaid on beige background. The chair at the left has a printed crash cover with cocoa ground. The chair at the right is covered in Burgundy toile on natural ground. Shaped valences of quilted Burgundy chintz frame the small-paned windows. The walls are pure white and a beige texture rug covers the floor. Upper left: Draperies of flowered cretonne set off this group. The fabric is brown with rose and aqua flowers. The desk, end tables, and chair are of beech; the lamps are tole. The chair has aqua quilted cover. Lower left: French Provincial dining group of walnut. Upper right: Walnut bedroom group with gilt framed mirror. The bed drapery is of rose and green on ivory. The canopy is simply made, its frame fastened to the wall. The walls are ivory; the rug is rose. Lower right: In this room a wallpaper showing Burgundy flowers on pure white ground is used effectively in combination with a parchment color rug and gilt framed mirror. Left house: Modern adaptation of French Provincial inspiration. Right house: An old farmhouse of Provincial France.

Tacking Up Teen-Age Treasures —But Not on the Wall!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, Mother, it's bee-yew-tiful." Thirteen-year-old Nancy ran a lean brown hand lovingly over the newly painted woodwork and immaculate wallpaper in her bedroom. "I hoped you'd do my room over, but I never expected anything so nice!" She sighed ecstatically.

It had been fun, renovating the girl's bedroom during her absence at summer camp. Soft blue woodwork, exactly matching the background of the wallpaper, which was gaily scrolled in peach and silver. Ruffled organdy at the windows, peach sateen petticoat for the simple dressing table, and, presto, a dainty room which would be exactly right during the interesting teen years.

* * *

There was just one problem. What to do with all the paraphernalia which girls so love to thumbtack to their walls, party invitations, amateur theatrical programs, souvenir postcards, etc, etc.? Without these personal mementoes, the room looked too much like a furniture display window. And, too, it would have imposed a real deprivation to have forbidden the practice of tacking up these treasures. Still, it seemed a shame to mar such attractive new wallpaper with a myriad of unsightly holes.

* * *

But the problem was quickly solved when we hit upon the idea of thumbtacking a generous square of sateen to the wall, and then pinning the souvenirs to the wall hanging! We stitched together two widths of the peach sateen, and hung it in gentle ripples near the head of the low maple bed, from the ceiling to within three feet of the baseboard.

Relics galore are being pinned up for admiration by Nancy's contemporaries, bringing endless delight to all the girls who congregate at our house. Instead of curbing the wholesome habit of collecting, we've heightened it by this new scheme. And, best of all, Nancy's wallpaper is receiving matchless treatment! D. C. D.

Lends Fragrance To Your House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A novelty recently introduced, which is proving its value to homemakers, is called "Fragrantaire." We all know how houses and apartments need a bit of refreshing, now and then, and a container of Fragrantaire hung on the wall very quietly and unobtrusively serves to disseminate a delicate perfume which clears the air of any cooking odors or other staleness, and gives a very pleasing freshness to the atmosphere. Fragrantaire comes in some sixteen different scents, —mountain pine, lilac, apple blossom, to mention a few. And just as the fragrance of burning logs might make you remember a certain early morning years ago, when the leaves of the trees had turned to red and gold; or the lively scent of lavender bring back recollections of an afternoon party in a quiet summer garden in Kent; so the sweetness of your own home will always linger in recollection, if you find among the perfumes of this gadget a fragrance that seems to express your thought of things. In this case the perfume oil is poured into attractively designed porous containers and allowed to permeate, evaporating into the air gently and almost imperceptibly.

Revival of Bobbin Lacemaking Offers New-Old Hobby

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Why is it," Mrs. Marguerite Brooks wondered, as she bent admiringly over some of the rare and exquisite examples of the art of the lacemakers in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, "that American women have never associated themselves with this fascinating work —the art of lacemaking?"

An artist-craftsman herself, it suddenly dawned on her that American women might be depriving themselves of a very delightful hobby. "Can it be," she reasoned, "that they feel the technique is too difficult?"

This question came crowding into her thought and seemed to offer a kind of challenge. "Think of the fun of using those hundreds of musical wooden bobbins—of making them fly with accuracy and precision through your fingers, until a dainty pattern of lovely handmade lace appears against the quaint little cushion on which bobbin lace is made!" Mrs. Brooks says that the beauty of these old laces awakened echoes of her early training when a French grandmother and a Norse stepmother had taught her most of the fine stitches then known. Lacemaking seemed a step farther, and she was inspired with the idea of reviving this gentle, useful art.

Found a Class

Lack of enthusiasm on the part of potential lacemakers in America made study of the subject in this country very difficult, but after many discouragements, Mrs. Brooks found a class in connection with an "Adult Education Program" at the Streuben Muller High School of New York City, and she became the sole American member.

It was here that she evolved the idea of weaving table linens which used the same threads for both lace and cloth, and learned the fundamentals of bobbin lacemaking.

Most of us are familiar with hand-loomed cloth and accept the craft as an integral part of our early American tradition, but very few of us have bits of real bobbin lace as a precious heritage of handmade treasures of other days.

If Marguerite Brooks has anything to say about this state of affairs, our children won't be so badly off, however, for she has taken it in hand and is nourishing this fine old art.

Not satisfied with her first venture in the study of lacemaking, Mrs. Brooks followed this course with a trip to Europe. She made a survey of the Scandinavian and English schools of weaving, and learned all she could about the yarn markets there. For mastery of the intricacies of bobbin lace she visited countless little shops tucked away in historic towns in Belgium and France, and familiarized herself with the patterns and techniques of the thousands of little lacemakers who used to sit in the sunshine before their cottage doors, managing, with a skill that seemed uncanny to the onlooker, their countless little wooden bobbins and threads until a lovely lace emerged beneath their swift-flying fingers.

Visited Eight Countries

After visiting eight European countries on this quest, she returned to America with sufficient inspiration to set an army of American women rediscovering the pleasure of this ancient art.

Her main interest in this work is to demonstrate how bobbin lace can be made with the very simplest tools, and to make it possible for all who wish to weave in this manner to procure the necessary equipment and instructions.

With this in mind Mrs. Brooks has exhibited and demonstrated her weaving before women's clubs in different parts of the country. Stressing the simplicity of this weaving, she says that it has interested her to see that among all her carefully designed linens the one which invariably evokes the keenest interest is one finished with a bobbin lace edging that requires only eight bobbins for its construction and is so simple that beginners who have had but a single lesson can weave it with ease.

Works No Hardship

She also explains that this work, contrary to the usual belief about it, works no hardship on the eyes. "Bobbin lacemaking," she says, "requires much less effort than plain sewing, unless extremely fine threads and intricate patterns are chosen.

Two looms are used for the creation of many of her linens, the broad spaces being woven on a cloth loom, while lace bobbins are used to weave the insets and edgings, these laces being designed by Mrs. Brooks especially for the cloth with which they are to be combined.

The "Brooks School of Thread Techniques" is at the moment a thing of thought only. It is Mrs. Brooks' hobby, not her profession. But its object is very genuine—to be of service to those interested in the correlation of lace and cloth weaving, and to encourage individual effort with the assistance of printed instructions, blue prints, and patterns—all of which are extremely tangible.

Uncle Sam Says:

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clothing prices are higher this year than they were last year and the quality may not be so good. You will save money and help your country if you use more than the usual precaution in buying durable, well-fitting garments for yourself and your family this fall.

Replacements necessary when purchases have not given satisfactory wear cause unnecessary expenditure of your money and of materials, machinery, labor, and transportation needed for defense.

If you cannot take your children along to try on new clothing, buy their garments according to measurements of height, chest, waist, arm, and neck, and not according to age.

Sizes marked on the feet of stockings indicate the length of the foot in inches. If your foot is 9 inches long, buy size 9½ in silk, rayon, and nylon hosiery, and size 10 in cotton. Always allow one-half inch for the former and one inch for the latter because they shrink some. The length of your stockings is also important both to comfort and durability. Measure the length of your leg from where your garter fastens to the bottom of your heel at the side and buy hosiery two inches longer than this length.

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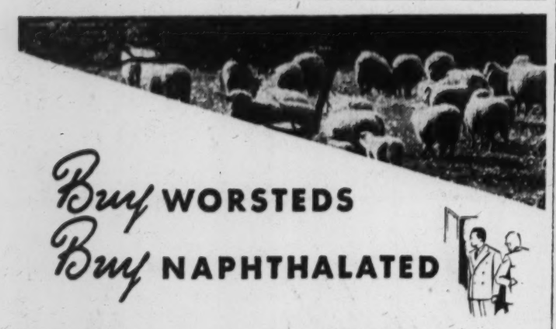

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The Home Forum

In the Steps Of Columbus

WE FOLLOWED the course of Columbus' fourth voyage, steaming across the Carib seas more swiftly than his sails could have borne him; and finally we set foot on the Rainbow Coast, close to where he must have landed.

The hour for the rain had not yet come or for the rainbows either, but the fragrance of the land in the early morning sun flowed out from the shore in a great surging river of rich scents. At sea, we had moved through a blue element with brilliant blue above; here, after our train had passed out of Port Limon and taken the coastal track, the sense of blue persisted: blue day full of blue sky, blue sea and blue-white foam soaring shoreward on the crests of gigantic blue breakers, seen through blue-green palm fronds streaming in the wind. We could not feel the upward lift of the train as it left the shore behind, for we had entered a deep tunnel where the blue had dissolved into a green so rich that it seemed to contain liquid, dripping light. The train swam in a living sea of quivering, waving, surging leafage. The small clustered houses we passed were no more than islands in this garden sea; islands, though, where flowers resembled brilliant birds, and parrots bloomed like flowers.

These parrots, the clouds of iridescent humming-birds, and occasional giant mahogany trees were all that was left of the great tropic forest and its denizens that had once covered these miles, and still flourished in mild, unbelievable luxuriance beyond the banana plantations.

Rain? Unless one has experienced a tropic downpour, one cannot know what rain can mean: how the heavens may suddenly become compact with dark floods rushing like oceans upon the land, in solid sheets of water. Amazingly, after the first havoc of the assault, the soil greedily absorbs the moisture, so quickly that one wonders if the very violence of rainfall here were not necessary in the scheme of things. Our train slowed to a crawl during the storm, since not even the engineer could see through that opaque curtain. But presently, as suddenly as it had begun, the deluge subsided, the clouds ahead parted, and we ran out beyond the gorge toward wet uplands and a rainbow sky.

* * *

At last, climbing still, we reached the clustered buildings of Cartago, the old capital, perched on the edge of the continental divide of the Cordilleras, more than four thousand feet above the sea.

This ancient city was to be the end of our journey for a time, not the fine modern one the Costa Ricans had built at a comfortable distance from the still grumbling Irazú. All the way up the long grade, we had looked for some sign of the people who had once populated these regions so densely. In the cocoa and banana country, we passed villages of tin-roofed houses—no roof except a metal one could protect from the torrential rains—where dark-skinned men, women, and children rushed out to see the train go by and to wave greetings. But obviously they belonged to a race alien to these shores who had originally come from Africa, via the islands, to work the plantations. We had left the coastal plain and had arrived on the uplands before we began to see the *Indios;* and, when we alighted at Cartago, the platform was crowded with smiling children offering pineapples, papayas, mangoes and a riot of lovely blooms, the same fruit and flowers Columbus' men marveled at when they came ashore at Port Limon.

* * *

Later, after we became established at the *hacienda,* had paid daily visits to the market and watched the *retreta,* that colorful traditional promenade of marriageable girls and young men which used to be held every week in Hungary and Bohemia as well as in parts of Spain, these people seemed less and less like any Indians we had seen anywhere in North America. And there was a subtle difference between them and the Mexican *mestizos* also. Riccardo, who cared for the horses at the *hacienda,* insisted that there were really no longer any *Indios* in Costa Rica, no longer any who could claim direct descent from the Huetar, Bruncar, or Chorotegan races whose relics were sometimes uncovered by the sharp teeth of the ox-drawn plows. These *conchos,* he said, were children of the Basques who had originally settled the country and intermarried with the Indian farmers.

Certainly their temper, as well as their customs and traditions, were Basque. Some of them had the Basque blue eyes and brown hair. And the women, who were especially beautiful and usually a little taller than the men, had the ease and assurance of women of Basque matriarchate villages. Nowhere, except perhaps in the names of the two volcanoes, Poas and Irazú, could we discover any vestiges of the three old civilizations which had met here, at the crossroads of two continents, striven together endlessly, and fallen at last before an alien race armed with new and terrifying weapons, who had "pacified" first and then enslaved. The Indians, weakened by their wars, had been quickly absorbed, doubtless, and in the end had adopted a culture which they must have valued more than their own. But the old skills, dedicated to a religion which had not protected them, had been abandoned, the old arts forgotten.

* * *

The *hacienda* itself bore witness to this. Costa Rican, "country style," though they called it, it might have been transported piecemeal from any Basque mountainside. Yet its lovely weathered woods, chinked with colored clays, melted into its green setting as if it had grown there, on the shoulder of the sometime steaming Irazú. When Ricardo noted our pleasure in the great rush-strewn kitchen hung with homely pottery utensils and hand-woven bright cottons, and our curiosity about the Indian arts, he suddenly remembered some clay bowls and shards one of the *conchos* had dug up that morning. And presently a little Huetar bowl, with the earth still clinging to it, was put into my hand.

* * *

In Costa Rica, there are few who think of the past. There is, of course, a future to be built here. But out in the country, in the jungle lands, in the highland forests, on the rich volcanic slopes of ancient Irazú, Poas, Turrialba, even the present may fall away and world changes be forgotten by anyone who finds himself alone there. Through the great spreading trees, the same birds flit who inhabited these solitudes a thousand years ago. The three volcanoes must have been active then, as they have been since. The *conchos* say that Irazú dislikes being visited by strangers; and, when they disturb his slumbers, he may stir and shake Cartago. Yet he suffered the conquerors to remain and build their cities at his feet. What happened here happened also in the north, beyond the great lake which can be seen from the summits on a clear day. Perhaps those ancient peoples had completed the last cycle of their existence and would have disappeared in due time, even if the conquerors had not come. At any rate, this land remembers them no more. But out of its clay may some day be fashioned a new art, akin to the old, but instinct with the spirit of the new race.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"RONDA": *A Painting by Childe Hassam*

"VISIT RONDA. Remember Ronda," Ignacio Zuloaga said to the writer several years ago in Paris. This picture by Childe Hassam suggests the peculiarly Hispanic character of Ronda.

Frederick Childe Hassam (1859-1935) was a New Englander. Like many another American artist of his generation, he traveled to Paris, where he became devoted to Impressionism, painting light in its natural outdoor brilliance as faithfully as possible. Americans have loved Spain, especially the old villages in which medieval and Moorish qualities still linger.

Shadow of Summer

There will be hours to remember,
moors, granite passes,
wind in grasses
that stir leaves to a whisper;
scent of burning brush-fires
against December.
Warm with mellow sun,
the jagged stone will hold
enough of summer,
battened against the cold.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Havana Means Color

THE ENTRANCE TO Havana's harbor is always dazzling. By day there are the pinkish-white plaster of the crowded buildings, the weather-beaten reds and golds of the tiled roofs, the silvered-gray of the ancient ramparts, all sparkling in the brilliance of a tropic sun. By night, the necklace of lights along Malecón, that fabulously beautiful sea-front drive, the silhouettes of royal palms against the sky and the bright star-crowded heavens, give the harbor the unreal quality of a painted backdrop. . . .

You become aware that you are in a completely foreign, exotic city only on leaving the Customs shed and stepping out into the streets. For the first time, Havana's unique atmosphere engulfs you. You see tortuous cobbled streets, balconied buildings with elaborate grilles and stupendous carved mahogany doors, sidewalks shaded from the sun in pillared arcade effect. You notice the cool plant-filled patios, the lush tropical foliage in little parks scattered everywhere throughout the city, the vivid, unmixed, glorious colors. It's the color that gives Havana its perpetually *fiesta*-like appearance. —From "Havana Mañana," by CONSUELO HERMER and MARJORIE MAY. (New York: Random House.)

Genius and Talent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WERE ALL MEN to comprehend that God, infinite divine Mind, is the unfailing source of what are humanly regarded as genius and talent, what success, progress, peace, and happiness would attend human affairs! But throughout the ages humanity in general has largely relied upon its own ingenuity, and consequently in times of trouble has often failed to exercise dominion over evil.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, recognizing the difficulty and understanding its cure, has written in her book, "Unity of Good" (p. 9): "The talent and genius of the centuries have wrongly reckoned. They have not based upon revelation their arguments and conclusions as to the source and resources of being,—its combinations, phenomena, and outcome,—but have built instead upon the sand of human reason. They have not accepted the simple teaching and life of Jesus as the only true solution of the perplexing problem of human existence."

That the life and works of our blessed Master should be the pattern for all human activity seldom finds complete acceptance in human reasoning until the light of spiritual revelation in Christian Science leads one out of materialism into the higher realms of spiritual thinking. Then the talents underlying genuine accomplishment are seen in relation to their spiritual source and the genius of goodness is understood to emanate from God, infinite good. With the advancing realization in Christian Science of God's allness and perfection and of man as His infinite likeness, true talent will be comprehended as spiritual understanding, and real genius as the ability individually to utilize this understanding in demonstrating the infinitude of God, good, thereby destroying the falsities of material sense.

As we study the achievements of those who have truly excelled in music, art, industry, religion, and government, we see that they have often drawn upon a power beyond and outside of themselves for inspiration and mental sustenance. But the activity of good in human experience has not generally been recognized as the operation of God's law. Christian Science declares the only power to be omnipotent and ever-present Mind or God, the one infinite divine intelligence, which governs the universe including man. Noting the inadequacy of material methods, Mrs. Eddy asks (*ibid.,* pp. 9, 10), "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system?" And she answers, "This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death,* you demonstrate the allness of God." The distresses to be overcome in this manner include, not physical disability alone, but every phase of ignorance, fear, discouragement, lack, poverty, delusion, and despair. All these come within the classification of unreality, and therefore are nothingness, illusion. Can greater rejoicing be experienced than that which comes to the waking thought responding to the holy, pure inspiration of Christ, Truth?

In the Old Testament, an outstanding example of the successful use of true genius is given in the story of the battle between the kingdom of Judah and the children of Moab and Ammon. To the spiritually talented Jahaziel was given the wisdom to encourage his companions to be grateful in spite of their dilemma. He said (II Chronicles 20:15, 17): "The battle is not your's, but God's. . . . Set yourselves, stand ye still, and see the salvation of the Lord with you, . . . fear not, nor be dismayed; . . . for the Lord will be with you." We read further (20:22), "And when they began to sing and to praise, the Lord set ambushments against the children of Ammon, Moab, and mount Seir, which were come against Judah; and they were smitten."

On every side men behold the efforts of error or evil to distract, frighten, intimidate, and destroy; and while submitting to the so-called powers of false belief, mankind's course leads into failure, depression, and loss. But in Christian Science is provided the universal panacea, an ever-present power which, when understood and applied, smites the enemies, illusion and delusion, and saves through spiritual means, that is, through spiritual revelation, understanding, gratitude, and praise.

Our great Master gave ample proof of the power of divine Love to heal and bless. His unparalleled possession of spiritual talent and heavenly genius is evidenced in his perfect reflection of Love's infinitude and beneficence. And we have his immortal promise (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." Jesus clearly recognized his oneness with God and taught his followers that it was their blessed privilege to demonstrate, as he did, man's inseparability from the Giver of all good.

To possess a demonstrable understanding of Christian Science is to be talented far beyond any standard of material accomplishment, and this understanding is leading great numbers progressively into the priceless ability to emulate the greater healing and regenerating works of Christ Jesus. Can we doubt his promise? Are not the present signs of Spirit's omnipotence clear, and are they not revealing themselves with ever greater clarity as individual thought is more and more turned heavenward in the daily overcoming of sin, sickness, and inharmony? Assuredly they are! Hence the followers of Truth constantly sing praises to God for His glorious goodness, presence, and power, revealed in the demonstration of the law of Life, Truth, and Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

GENIO Y TALENTO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SI TODOS LOS HOMBRES comprendieran que Dios, la Mente divina e infinita, es la fuente inagotable de lo que se llama generalmente genio o talento, ¡cuánto éxito, progreso, paz y felicidad se pudieran experimentar en los asuntos humanos! Pero a través de todas las edades la humanidad ha confiado generalmente en su propia ingenuidad, y por consiguiente en tiempos de dificultad no ha podido ejercer dominio sobre el mal.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, reconociendo la dificultad y comprendiendo su cura, ha escrito en la página 9 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN): "El talento y genio de los siglos se han equivocado en sus cálculos, no basando en la revelación sus argumentos y conclusiones acerca de la fuente y los recursos de la existencia, — sus combinaciones, fenómenos y resultados, — sino edificando más bien sobre las arenas de la razón humana. No han aceptado la sencilla enseñanza y vida de Jesús como única solución verdadera para el problema intrincado de la existencia humana."

El que la vida y las obras de nuestro bendito Maestro debieran ser el modelo para toda actividad humana, raras veces se acepta sin reservas, hasta que la luz de la revelación espiritual de la Ciencia Cristiana nos hace salir del materialismo y nos lleva a los reinos superiores del pensamiento espiritual. Entonces se entiende la relación que hay entre los talentos que son la base de nuestras obras más genuinas y su fuente espiritual, y se comprende que el genio de la bondad emana de Dios, el bien infinito. A medida que con la ayuda de la Ciencia Cristiana se entienda cada vez más claramente la totalidad y perfección de Dios y el hecho de que el hombre es Su semejanza infinita, se comprenderá que el talento verdadero es el entendimiento espiritual, y que el genio verdadero es la habilidad individual para utilizar este entendimiento, demostrando la infinitud de Dios, el bien, y destruyendo así las falsedades del sentido material.

Cuando estudiamos las obras de aquellos que han sobresalido verdaderamente en música, arte, industria, religión y gobierno, nos damos cuenta de que frecuentemente han recurrido a un poder por encima o fuera de ellos mismos para su inspiración y sostén mental. Pero la actividad del bien en la experiencia humana no se reconoce generalmente como la actividad de la ley divina. La Ciencia Cristiana declara que el único poder que existe es Dios, la Mente omnipresente y omnipotente, la única inteligencia divina e infinita, que gobierna el universo, incluso el hombre. Observando la ineficacia de los métodos materiales, la señora Eddy pregunta (ibid. pág. 9, 10): "¿Cuál es el punto principal de la diferencia en mi sistema metafísico?" y luego contesta: "Este: que *reconociendo la irrealidad de la enfermedad, el pecado y la muerte,* se demuestra la totalidad de Dios." Las discordancias que se vencen de esta manera incluyen no sólo las dolencias físicas, sino toda fase de ignorancia, temor, desaliento, escasez, pobreza, engaño y desesperación; porque todas ellas pueden clasificarse como irrealidad, y por lo tanto son ilusión,— una nada. ¿Puede experimentarse alegría mayor que aquella que viene al pensamiento que despierta, respondiendo a la inspiración santa y pura del Cristo o la Verdad?

En el Antiguo Testamento hay un ejemplo prominente del uso eficaz de verdadero genio en la narración de la batalla entre el reino de Judá y los hijos de Moab y Ammón. A Jahaziel, que tuvo gran talento espiritual, le fué dada la sabiduría de animar a sus compañeros a dar gracias a Dios a pesar de sus apuros. Les dijo (II. Crónicas, 20:15, 17): "No es de vosotros la batalla, sino de Dios. . . . ¡Apostaos, estad quedos, y ved la salvación de Jehová! . . . ¡No temáis, ni os acobardéis! . . . Jehová estará con vosotros." Mas adelante leemos (20:22): "Y al tiempo que comenzaron a cantar y a tributar alabanzas, Jehová puso emboscadas contra los hijos de Ammón, y de Moab, y del monte Seir, los cuales venían contra Judá; y fueron batidos."

En todas partes los hombres pueden observar los esfuerzos del error o del mal por distraer, asustar, intimidar y destruir; y mientras se someten a los llamados poderes de la creencia errónea, el curso de los hombres conduce al fracaso, a la depresión, y a la pérdida. Pero en la Ciencia Cristiana se provee la panacea universal, un poder siempre presente que, entendiendo y aplicándolo, vence a los enemigos — la ilusión y el engaño — y salva por medios espirituales, a saber, mediante la revelación espiritual, el entendimiento, la gratitud y la alabanza.

Nuestro gran Maestro dió pruebas abundantes de que el Amor divino tiene el poder de curar y de bendecir. Sus dones incomparables de talento espiritual y de genio celestial muestran lo perfectamente que él reflejaba la infinitud y la beneficencia del Amor divino. Y tenemos su promesa inmortal (San Juan, 14:12): "El que creyere en mí, las obras que yo hago, él las hará también; y mayores que éstas hará, por cuanto yo voy al Padre." Jesús reconoció claramente su unidad con Dios, y enseñó a sus discípulos que era su privilegio bendito demostrar — lo mismo que él lo había hecho—que el hombre es inseparable del Dador de todo lo bueno.

El poseer un entendimiento demostrable de la Ciencia Cristiana significa tener un talento superior a cualquier norma de éxito material, y este entendimiento confiere a un gran número de personas progresivamente la habilidad invaluable para imitar las obras más sanadoras y regeneradoras de Cristo Jesús. ¿Podemos dudar de su promesa? ¿No son evidentes las señales presentes de la omnipotencia del Espíritu? y ¿no se están revelando cada vez más claramente, a medida que el pensamiento individual se vuelve más enteramente hacia el cielo, venciendo diariamente el pecado, la enfermedad y toda clase de discordancia? ¡Por cierto que sí! Por eso los discípulos de la Verdad cantan de continuo alabanzas a Dios por Su gloriosa bondad, Su presencia y Su poder, que se revelan en la demostración de las leyes de la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Hawaiian Heritage

NOT UNTIL LATER, when I visited the sterner lands of more northern latitudes, did I realize what a wonderful heritage was ours—we children of white parents born and reared in Hawaii. Unsullied boundless spaces surrounded us; music and mirth were eternally in our ears; . . . the sweetness of wild ginger blossoms and ripe guavas weighted the wind. Savage silver rain, tawny sunlight over land and sea, flowers tearing from green buds in orange, scarlet, blue, and purple gave a sort of heady intoxication to the nights and days. The very earth underfoot was alive from lava seething through its veins. . . . How can words convey the mighty flow and ebb of the leisurely, gracious existence of those lost regal decades which have no exact parallel in history. I had no white children to play with except my sisters, and later a brother, but my comrades were polyglot. . . . Tatsu, my Japanese nurse, who always warmed her hands inside her kimono before touching me, and who smelled faintly and pleasantly of incense and pale hot tea. Makalii, the old Hawaiian *paniolo*—cowboy—who carried me in front of him on a pillow while he made his daily round of the nearer pastures, who taught me the lore of the hills and of his people, who schooled me to understand the whispered language of nature. . . . Charlie Kaa, who had seen Mauna Loa erupt fifty times and who knew all the legends about the fiery Goddess of Volcanoes. . . . Lovely ladies, sugar planters, cattle ranchers, royal personages, visiting celebrities, who thronged our home over week-ends, singing, dancing. . . . These were my friends and companions, the people I loved.—From "Born in Paradise," by ARMINE VAN TEMPSKL. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Oleo Is Still Not Butter

By Mary Hornaday

That stepchild oleomargarine has raised its timid head again, despite efforts of the butter industry to crowd it out of the fat family picture.

The family feud, now grown to involve Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt and various members of Congress, began anew a few weeks ago when the agriculture department consumers' counsel mentioned oleo as a price-saving item in its regular Saturday morning radiocast.

The dialogue went like this:

"What's the matter with butter?"

"Nothing, honey, only it costs a lot of money for people like us who have to watch our pennies pretty closely. Many people are finding out that they can save quite a bit of money by using margarine instead of butter. It's quite a lot cheaper."

The broadcast went on to say that by law and government regulation both margarine and butter must now be at least 80 per cent fat. All fats, it was added, are "more or less equally digestible and equally rich in fuel value."

Was Dairy Industry Being Scuttled?

Well, it happened that Representative August H. Andresen (R) of Minnesota was listening in that morning, and when he heard that he "hit the ceiling." He rushed back to Congress and made a speech accusing the Department of Agriculture of inaugurating a "nation-wide propaganda program to sabotage and scuttle the dairy industry."

"Who," he inquired, "ever heard of an agency of the Federal Government publicly advertising a synthetic product or any other product, as far as that goes?"

Butter makers turned a defense gathering in Chicago into a protest meeting. For many years the dairy industry has managed to keep restrictive taxes on margarine on the statute books. The manufacturer of margarine is taxed $600 a year for the privilege of making margarine. In addition, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers must all pay a margarine tax, higher for yellow margarine than for white. That is why most margarine is sold white and the housewife has to do the coloring herself if she wants it to simulate butter.

At Chicago, C. C. Steele, of the National Association of Local Creameries, arose. If he had his way, he said, he'd put a provision in the Government regulations that margarine had to be colored dark blue. Then nobody would eat it.

Many states have laws restricting the sale and use of margarine. Sale of yellow margarine is prohibited altogether in 32 states. Wisconsin and Washington put a tax of 15 cents a pound on all margarine sold within their borders. Half of the states place excise taxes of one kind or another on margarine, either to protect butter from competition, to protect margarine made from fats and oils produced in that state from competition from other states or abroad, or to prevent disguising margarine as butter.

Margarine Standards Now High

Much of the butter men's alarm at the present time is due to new margarine standards promulgated by Mr. McNutt and the Food and Drug Administration. The new standards allow addition of flavor and aromas derived from skim milk so the finished product is more a competitor with butter than ever. That is why Mr. McNutt is standing behind the consumer counsel's radio broadcast.

Consumption of margarine in the United States is small compared with butter. In 1940 the per capita consumption for the country was 2.5 pounds of margarine and 17½ pounds of butter. Consumer Counsel Donald Montgomery says, "Consumers demonstrate that they prefer butter when they have the purchasing power."

But what about the low-income family? A year ago, butter was averaging 34 cents a pound; margarine at 16 cents. Now butter has jumped to 42 cents; oleo is up to 17 cents.

World War history shows that people buy the most margarine during periods when they save most by giving up butter. When the retail price of butter went from 40 cents a pound in 1916 to 70 cents a pound in 1920, per capita consumption fell from 17½ pounds to less than 14 pounds in 1918 and averaged around 15 pounds in 1919 and 1920. At the same time the per capita consumption of oleomargarine went 10 per cent higher than it has been for any year since.

Yet, Mr. Montgomery says dairy farmers have nothing to worry about since they have always received their best returns from butter in those years when the consumption of oleomargarine was at its greatest.

But that doesn't satisfy the butter-makers who were already concerned about Britain's taking 1,120,000 pounds of margarine and only 65,787 pounds of butter, about Secretary Wickard's diversion of milk from creameries to cheese factories and about the new respectability conferred on margarine by Mr. McNutt. They just don't like oleomargarine.

The Country Speaks: California

The Case of the Vanishing Japanese

By Rodney L. Brink

"Little Tokyo" is in the shape of a jagged oval, comprising perhaps 12 or 15 city blocks, and centered near East First and South San Pedro Streets, a few blocks away from the Civic Center and on a different side from the new and garishly neoned Chinatown or that "bit of Old Mexico," Olvera Street.

"Little Tokyo's" hub consists of small stores and eating places, with rooming houses and professional offices on second stories. There is little to distinguish it from many other lesser retail districts on the fringe of "downtown" except the gilt Japanese characters on doors and windows, the names displayed in English characters but distinctively Japanese, and the unmistakably oriental cast of the facial features of many of the persons coming and going.

The Japanese Consulate is many blocks away, clear across the downtown district, in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Building. The Japan Tourist Bureau is in that building also, on the ground floor. The Consulate keeps fairly busy in these days of stress. The Tourist Bureau is almost completely dormant, for there simply isn't any real tourist trade either way between Japan and the United States these days.

The offices of the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service are in the vast new Postoffice Building on the Civic Center.

Chasing Down a Rumor

Trips to "Little Tokyo," the Consulate, and the Immigration Office were required to put to rest a persistent rumor that kept bobbing up, one that finally seemed important and widespread enough to justify some research. News reporters heard it. Advertising solicitors heard it. Bits and remnants added up into a whole that seemed likely to have some significant origin or background.

Japanese citizens were leaving, the stories said. They were leaving this particular area and going, no one knew where. Some cases reported related to individual Japanese. Others dealt with entire families. Enough such cases were mentioned to a few persons-about-town so that, if they were multiplied on the basis of a public opinion poll, the total would surely be newsworthy.

"Little Tokyo," which is known by that name among Japanese-Americans as well as American-Americans, is really just that, so far as the United States is concerned. There are, roughly, 150,000 Japanese (100,000 of them native Americans) in the United States, and, it is estimated, 85 to 90 per cent of these are on the Pacific Coast, with a preponderance in the Los Angeles area.

Would Not Say Where

One Japanese who was leaving for parts unknown was a gardener. He tearfully took a present to the family he had served for eight years, but would only say, "I have to go away." He would not tell where. Other Japanese who were "going away" or "going out of business" were in the neighborhood stores and markets, not in "Little Tokyo" but in the white residential areas, where many of them own or operate neat and almost beautiful vegetable sections. Some of these, it was said, mentioned "insurance" as the reason for closing their businesses. But this was not understandable, not on any basis.

The Consulate knew of no exodus of Japanese here or elsewhere. There had been a return of some businessmen to Japan since commerce with that Nation was dammed up by the Executive credit-freezing order. But that would have had no effect on gardeners or vegetable stand proprietors.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service knew that there were some stirrings among at least a few alien Japanese who were in this country illegally, some of whom had failed to register in last year's alien registration drive.

There was some activity by Immigration Inspectors enforcing that regulation. But no more among Japanese nationals than among the nationals of other countries. Some few Japanese had been put under bond pending hearing as to their right to remain in the United States.

Cases of Illegal Entry

It was possible, a top-ranking Immigration man suggested, that word had spread through the alien Japanese population, based on a few arrests, that a campaign was in progress.

"Some Japanese aliens who actually faced deportation because of illegal or unregistered entry," he thought, "may have taken to the 'tall timber.'"

One of "Little Tokyo's" well-known Nisei (American-born Japanese), whose office is a clearing house for information dealing with both American-Japanese and Japanese aliens, inclined to the view that very few members of the foreign-born group would be subject to deportation. Still fewer, he felt, would want to return to Japan.

"The strained relations of recent months have had a good effect in clearing this country of alien Japanese who really belong in Japan," he said. "Likewise, this situation has brought back to the United States many loyal Americans of the Japanese race, whose place and loyalties are unquestionably in this country. Guessing, I should say that the exchange between the two Nations has been about even."

"Little Tokyo" in Los Angeles, and "Little Los Angeles" in Tokyo—to coin a parallel phrase—would seem both to have been putting their houses in order. Hope runs high among southern California Japanese that the international strains and dislocations of the last few months have seen their peak, and are diminishing. This is only a feeling, dimly felt, only partly expressed.

To Change the Subject:

'Good Neighbors'

By Jessie Ash Arndt

"I said, 'of course'."

It was Mrs. Herbert deRoth, now in this country, telling of her experience as an air-raid warden in London. She had been on guard during the first part of the night but the bombings had not been in her sector. At 3:30 a. m. she was asked if she would go with another woman warden to a sector that had been heavily hit. Her matter of fact reply: "Of course" seemed to express in two words the spirit of the women of Britain, bearing their full share of the war without question or complaint.

She slept between 3:30 and 5 a. m., she said, and then, mounting her bicycle, rode with the other volunteer to the badly bombed sector. There they were placed on guard at the entrance to the area, near a small crater in which an unexploded bomb had dropped. They warned persons away from it until engineers investigated and found it was a delayed action bomb. Then they ran from door to door, awakening the populace sleeping after the "noisy" night, and helped evacuate them to another place, where they were safe, two days later, when many of their homes were destroyed as the bomb went off.

It was all in a day's work, as she told it—nothing heroic, nothing dramatic and perhaps not nearly so trying as some other occasions on which she had said, "of course" when the call to service came.

"Extra Good Neighbors"

In an article published not long ago in a British paper, under the title, "How To Be a Good Neighbor," the statement was made "we are anxious, most of us nowadays, to be extra good neighbors, but we realize that in wartime even good neighborliness needs to be organized. To join the ranks of regular helpers is to be a good neighbor in earnest." Then it tells of the Housewives' Service, wherein housewives co-operate with the air-raid wardens in doing the "small, kindly practical things that in an emergency count for much."

Among these are listed being company for an elderly neighbor or to give a helping hand to the mother of a large family during an air raid; to let the warden know that shelter for those bombed out, hot water and hot drinks will be available at one's home.

Then, in the modest little bulletin issued by the Women's Voluntary Services are such simple citations as these, recording in brief paragraphs the courage and resourcefulness of other "good neighbors" serving in hundreds of different ways.

Incidents of Helpfulness

"Rescuing women and children from a shelter after it had been hit by incendiary bombs."

"For activities in organizing the evacuation of people from the Dockland area of Rotherhithe during attack on London docks."

"Cared for homeless after serious air-raid incident."

"Devotion to duty in running a mobile canteen under dangerous conditions throughout the night."

"For making two journeys of a quarter of a mile into English Channel in a canoe and rescuing a British airman."

Maybe there has been a slight lag in the response of the British women to calls for volunteer service in the past few weeks, as the papers say. Maybe they are just catching their breath before launching into the heavy duties the winter is bound to bring, but none can doubt that the women of Britain are standing shoulder to shoulder with the men in the service of their country and of the world's cause of democracy.

And somehow, a reminder of what the women are doing over there, makes the hours given by women on this side of the Atlantic to knitting, sewing, and packing for British war relief seem doubly well spent.

He's in the Army—And U. S.-Japanese Makes Good

Out in Honolulu draftees of Nipponese descent make splendid soldiers for their Uncle Sam.

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Sergeant Collins called the roll.

Abe, Adachi, Azama, Chang, Choy.

Despite his Irish inflection Sergeant Collins was doing all right. Until he came to the K's.

Kakawa, Kakihara, Ka—

Sgt. Collins paused, took a deep breath and bucked the line. Kahoohanohano, Kajimura, Kajiwara, Kaneshiro, Kato, Kau.

Beads of perspiration glistened on the sergeant's brow, but years of soldiering in the United States Army had made him a durable man. He didn't falter.

He took them as they came. The last one was Yukitomo. All present and accounted for.

With an experienced eye, Sgt. Collins appraised the column of faces. Every other one was Japanese.

"What kind of American soldiers can I make of these Oriental rookies?" he wondered.

Today, months later, Sergeant Collins has the answer to this question. Hundreds of young Americans of Japanese ancestry have been drafted, trained and absorbed by the United States Army in Hawaii. Their performance as peacetime soldiers is now on the record.

The Conscription Act, as it has operated in Hawaii, has not only allowed the Army to make American soldiers out of several hundred young Japanese, but it has also given the Army an opportunity to become more intimately acquainted generally with the Japanese residents in Hawaii.

Pictures by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Uncle Sam's Japanese Rookies

Mutual Benefits

The acquaintance has been mutually beneficial. The Army, and through the Army, other Federal authorities, understand the Japanese now better than ever before. And much of the fear, apprehension and misunderstanding with which Hawaii's Japanese looked on the Army from a distance has been removed.

Passage of the Conscription Act, coinciding as it did with unprecedented tension between Japan and the United States, confronted the Army in Hawaii with a delicate and difficult problem.

Hawaii's original quota for the five year training period was 8,307 trainees. By mid-summer 1,600 young men of Hawaii had been inducted into the Army and 2,500 more were on active duty status as members of the National Guard.

Out of 700 men called in the first draft in Hawaii, 408 were of Japanese descent. Sixty-eight were Anglo-Saxon, 51 Portuguese, 35 Chinese, 35 Hawaiian, 50 part-Hawaiian, 20 Filipino, 18 Puerto Rican, and 6 Korean.

This preponderance of Japanese draftees has been maintained right along. In mid-summer there were 285 selectees in training at the Army's reception center at Schofield Barracks, and 175, or 60 per cent of these were Japanese. If this ratio were maintained throughout the five-year training period, and if Hawaii were allowed to keep its quota of 8,307 draftees, then there would be eventually at least 4,000 young men of Japanese descent trained as soldiers in Hawaii. In comparison with the 35,000 or 45,000 American troops stationed in Hawaii—the Army doesn't authorize publication of exact totals—the number of Japanese trainees is relatively insignificant.

Although the number of Japanese trainees in Hawaii is not large, it assumes added significance when viewed in relation to the fact that the entire Hawaiian defense organization is aimed primarily at Japan.

Americans All

Many of the young men who are now wearing the United States Army uniform in Hawaii have brothers, sisters, cousins, fathers and mothers in Japan. These recruits are, of course, American citizens, having been born in Hawaii. But many of them come from families whose deep set loyalties, customs, and traditions are still, to a large extent, Japanese.

When the inter-island steamer sailed from Hilo for Honolulu with draftees from the Island of Hawaii on their way to the Army encampment near Honolulu, the pier was jammed with friends and relatives carrying banners and placards wishing them good luck and Aloha.

Most of the banners and placards were printed in Japanese.

Okinawa businessmen in Honolulu sponsored a farewell dinner for 170 draftees. A newspaper report of the banquet notes that when it came time to send the selectees on their way, their hosts, after a brief parley, decided upon three rousing American "hoorays" instead of the traditional Japanese "banzais!"

Draftees Make Good

So that an authoritative opinion on this subject would be available for inclusion in this article, Army authorities in Hawaii were asked this question: "Has the draftee of Japanese ancestry made as good a showing as other selectees?"

This is the Army's answer:

"The trainee of Japanese ancestyr is on the whole as good or better than any other racial group and is above the average of all groups. He is characteristically a hard worker who shows great interest in all phases of training. He applies all his ability to learning each element of the training.

"In all work which calls for a definite response to any given situation or to mechanical skill, he is the equal of any other racial group.

"For work which calls for a quick response to any unusual situation he is not so outstanding.

"The trainee of Japanese ancestry who has difficulty and does not advance as far as the others is the one who cannot speak English. However, through the medium of interpreters, he does the best he can. He also attends English-speaking classes held in camp each evening. This is on his own time.

"The percentage of Japanese trainees who have permitted themselves to get into disciplinary troubles is very much less than the percentage for the entire camp.

"No distinction is made in camp between any of the racial groups. All are assigned indiscriminately to squads as they enter camp. Temporary promotion to be acting noncommissioned officers or selection of trainees for special duty is determined by achievements and abilities of the individual and not at all on his racial ancestry."

Distinctions Noted

Although the Army has trained draftees in Hawaii without racial discrimination, some racial distinctions have been noted in the assignment of the selectees to regular Army, some were assigned to completed their instruction.

For example, when Hawaii's second quota of 700 draftees was ready for absorption by the regular Army, some were assigned to the 395 Quartermaster Battalion and others were sent to the 3rd Engineers. Of 167 draftees assigned to the Quartermaster Battalion 128 were Japanese. But of the 187 selectees assigned to the Engineers only 28 were Japanese. Draftees assigned to the Quartermaster corps have much less opportunity to view key defense installation or plans for gun implacements or other basic strategy than do the selectees assigned to the Engineers.

Hawaii's draft quota was cut 30 per cent in July. This cut, the Army said, was made because such a large percentage of registrants in the Island are aliens; 34 per cent as compared with an average of one per cent on the mainland.

Later the Army announced there was to be no September draft call in the Islands. Explanations were lacking but the general assumption was that the Army has all the Japanese in Hawaii that it can conveniently absorb for the present.

Accompanying the increasing tension in the Pacific there has been considerable speculation as to whether the Army would segregate the Japanese in Hawaii in the event of actual hostilities. There have been rumors that one of the smaller islands, Molokai, for example, would be equipped to serve as a concentration camp and that all Japanese of questionable loyalty would be sent to that island.

Army Gives Assurance

To quiet these disturbing reports the Army has come out flatly with a statement of assurance that the Japanese are not to be singled out for any special attention or scrutiny. The Japanese have been assured by the Army that they will be treated the same as any other racial group in the islands.

It has been largely in this attitude that the Army has opened its ranks to the Japanese sons of Hawaii and has guided many of them to a richer appreciation of their status as American citizens.

The following letter, received by selective service officials in Honolulu, is a sample of the spirit in which many of the young Japanese in Hawaii accepted their summons by the Army:

"I am taking the earliest opportunity to let you know that I have made up my mind to volunteer in the Army for a year's training because at this very moment the world crisis has reached the exploding point where national defense preparation is so vital that it cannot be overlooked and must certainly be speeded up to meet said crisis.

"It is approaching with unceasing tempo, so if you only let me serve you, at your earliest official okay I shall gladly put my share with 100 per cent co-operation to make the United States Army an invincible one to look up to with respect and fear.

"Though your local board No. 3 has given me an affidavit to send to my parents to be filled in at Molokai, this I do not think is necessary any more for their lives are more important to feel safe in this wonderful land of liberty than a few more dollars of luxury to live upon."

Bon Voyage—Japanese Version

A crowd at a Hawaiian pier to see off a boatload of Japanese-American selectees bound for army service in the United States.

We'll Be Waiting

Cornell Grid Forces Favored Over Harvard—Morris Shines for Boston University

Crimson Situation Unsettled Entering Second Major Game

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just what Harvard will do against the invading Cornell eleven at the Stadium this Saturday calls for judgment to proceed with caution. It is feasible at this date to proclaim that the Crimson will be a better aggregation than that which faced Penn, but the Carl Snavely invading forces are statistically better than Harvard.

The Big Red will not present the veteran and experienced line-up of the past few years, but the squad is big and thoroughly drilled under the Snavely system. In 1938 Cornell whipped Harvard 20-0 and on that team were such football stars as Hal McCullough, Whit Baker, Nick Drahos, Murphy, Behrman, West and others. Facing those Cornellians were Cliff Wilson, Joe Gardella, Chief Boston, Ken Booth, Bobby Green, Tom Healey and others who later became Harvard greats.

Little to Offer

This week the Crimson presents a more experienced group of players for a starting line-up, but the depth is where the Harvards bow out of the picture. A good starting line, despite the havoc Penn raised with it, and a passable backfield with replacements of promise only, hardly serve to offer much encouragement to Cambridge backers.

Reports from the near-by waters of the Cayuga vary. Official announcements minimize the strength of Cornell and those nonpartisan portions of information that drift down hint a strong warning to watch out. The club does lack the balance of last year without question. Some positions are stronger and the victory over Syracuse, while not startling in the football world, is indicative of probable latent power.

Harvard Set Back

Before the Penn game hopes surged too high on this Harvard team. Practice sessions impressed that the team was advanced much beyond the customary slow starting Harlow eleven. All that crashed at Philadelphia, however, and progress now must be slow and steady. As Harvard teams go, this one has real promise and before the season ends the Crimson is going to make some teams look bad. Guessing what teams and when is what makes one hesitate.

There are several reasons why Harvard should be stronger this week. The veteran line that was smeared so much by Penn has reacted well and now has what it needed then—real contact experience. Offensively the club should be much better in that Don McNicol is back and will call plays and keep the visitors alert to possible passes—something Penn gave little heed to.

With McNicol tossing passes Cornell will not concentrate on the Harvard running game as did Penn. It is true that Harvard did get off a couple of long passes at Philadelphia, but they came late in the game and were due more to the individual efforts of Loren MacKinney than the passing. Indications today are that Harvard will enter the Cornell game at full strength.

Bufalino Out

The visitors still have a few days to go before announcing their line-up. At the moment there is talk that Lou Bufalino, first-string tailback will not play. He did not play against Syracuse either, and it would not be surprising to learn that Snavely does not need Bufalino for this game and will save him for later tussels.

Against Syracuse Cornell started Dan Nehrer, 190-pound blocking back; Tom McDonald, 186-pound tailback; Ken Stofer, 185-pound wingback and Joe Martin, 200-pound fullback. Stofer is the only letterman and Martin and McDonald are sophomores. The starting line against Syracuse had five lettermen, Johnson, Vanorder, Wolf, Christensen and Jenkins. Since it is still early, there may be changes before Saturday.

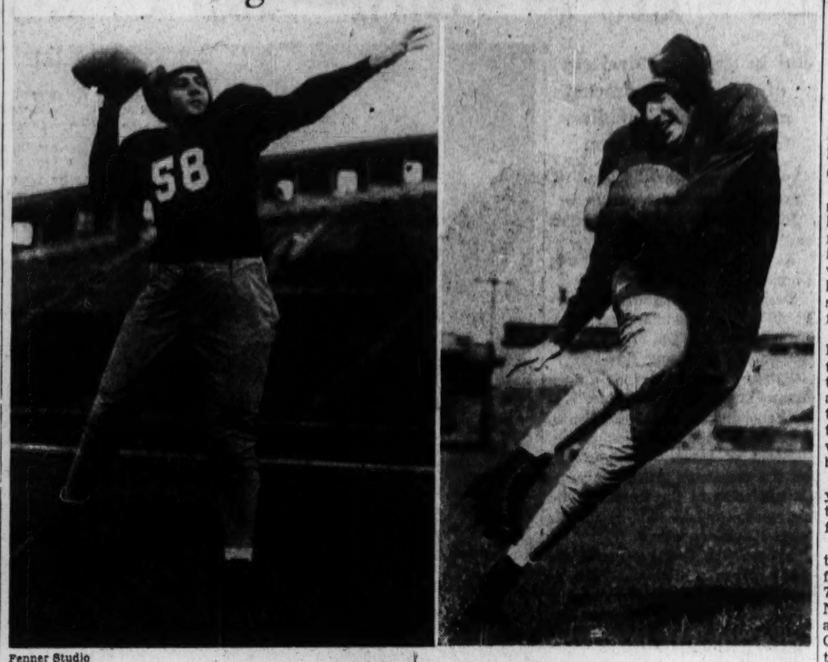
New Harvard Hopes

At the present time Harvard will start just about the same team against Cornell as that which faced Penn with the exception of McNicol at full in place of Johnson. Young Johnson made his varsity debut against Penn in the forced absence of McNicol and assured Harvard of a coming football player. Another bright light over the Crimson situation was the brief appearance of Walter Wilson in the tailback post for Lee. He is a sophomore, but he looked brilliant for a few minutes on the offensive. His defensive play needs polish as yet.

In the forward wall last Saturday Russ Stannard and Dick Row took over for tackle and guard without too much loss of momentum and right now the weakest positions would be the other guard and tackle replacements. There are three centers in Ayres, Page and Anderson and the end squad will hold up so long as there is a MacKinney.

This game can mean much to both teams, but its importance is hardly sufficient to force either coach to make it an objective. Cornell has Dartmouth and Penn ahead and Harvard still has those traditional rivals Princeton and Yale to point for.

New Englanders With the Visitors



Fenner Studio

Phil Goldenburg (left) and Lou Bufalino

Goldenburg is one of Cornell's promising fullbacks this season, although hampered during the past two years. He hails from Hartford, Conn. Bufalino is the ranking tailback of the squad, and learned his first football in the vicinity of Swampscott, Mass. He may not be used in the Harvard game this Saturday due to injury.

B. C. Better Keep an Eye On Charlie

CLEMSON, S. C., Oct. 8 (AP)—It will pay those Bostonians to keep their Eagle eyes on Churnin' Charlie come Saturday.

Churnin' Charlie (the last name's Timmons), folks in these here mountains will tell you before you can ask "Who's Charlie?" is a 204-pounder from over Hartwell, Ga., way who's been mighty hard on the opponents of Clemson College's Southern Conference football champs.

Maybe the older of Boston's Eagles can remember Charlie—if they hark back to the 1940 Cotton Bowl. Coach Jess Neely, now at Rice, shoved Charlie into that tight game. And young Timmons then and there endeared himself with all stanch Tiger supporters by taking the Bengals to victory.

Since then Charlie has done yeoman service for the Tigers and this year as a senior he's hit his full stride.

Against Virginia Military Institute, not the weakest of the conference members, Timmons netted 71 yards from rushing and against North Carolina State College, another loop brother, Churnin' Charlie reeled off 90 yards—more than three times that of the whole State outfit.

* * *

Tiger supporters figure that if the Clemsons get through that Boston game with a victory they are Bowl bound. That despite coming games with South Carolina, Wake Forest, Auburn, George Washington, and Furman. The Tigers have rolled up 104 points in three games. And Churnin' Charlie has set up most every tally.

And they pin most of those high hopes on the terrific charges of Churnin' Charlie. Anyway it's the big test for Big Charlie and the other Tigers, big and little.

Star Terrier Quarterback Never Played Game Before

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the formula would only hold true in every instance, Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University would not mind if each and every one of his football players had not played the game previous to entering college.

This formula has worked out exceptionally well in the case of Francis "Chick" Morris of Newton, who is now not only a valuable member of the Terriers' starting eleven, but definitely on his way to becoming one o' its brightest stars.

A rugged 200-pounder, Chick of course is an exception, and if he had had previous football experience would stand out even more. But the point is that he stands out far enough for a boy who never played high school or college football at all, for Chick even spent two years at Villanova without getting near the gridiron.

Little Game Experience

As a matter of fact, Morris has not had much game experience at all. Following his transfer to Boston University from Villanova, he was ineligible to play freshman football. Last year as a sophomore he got into several games, but had to miss more than he played because of injuries incurred in the Manhattan contest, third on the schedule.

Chick even missed a great part of spring practice this year when he hurt his shoulder, and this fall he has been sidelined first by studies and then by more injuries. For a while it seemed as though Hanley was going to have to do without his quarterback, for Morris was unable to take his final examinations last spring and had to take make-up exams this fall. That he passed was just about the most welcome news the hard-working B. U. coach has received since the season began.

Proved Worth

Morris proved his worth to the B. U. eleven last Saturday in their opening game against Cincinnati. He ran hard when he had the ball, contributed one touchdown, directed the team intelligently, and played nearly the whole of the game despite a leg injury which almost kept him from dressing. In fact, during the week before the game Chick did not practice at all as Hanley ordered him to rest his leg. This week he is still resting his leg instead of practicing, but when Saturday rolls around, he expects to don his silk pants and shoulder pads again to face a rugged Upsala team at Nickerson Field.

That Chick can play good football is as surprising to him as it is to anybody, for previously his sports were basketball and baseball. He was attending Villanova on a basketball and baseball scholarship, and spent his falls studying court plays instea dof gridiron diagrams. Curiously enough, however, Chick's undivided attention at Boston University has been given to football, and he has not even reported for the other two sports. He has played summer baseball, though, and the past two years he was a hard-hitting outfielder in the fast Northern League.

Other Standouts

Along with Morris, others who stood out in B. U.'s 14-13 win over the Bearcats were Charlie Thomas, the fleet-footed halfback from Dayton, Ohio; Dan McCarthy of Springfield, who played a bang-up game at guard besides intercepting two Cincinnati aerials, and Pete Lamana, fullback from Springfield, who backed up the line on defense in excellent fashion.

Right now Pat is not certain of his starting line-up for next Saturday, for in practice this week several substitutes have outshone the regulars. Among them are three sophomores, David Mears at left end, Bill Parsons at right guard, and Larry Cugini at left tackle. Cugini was taking the place of Capt. George Radulski, who has an injured leg, while Morris' place in the backfield was being filled by another sophomore, Bob Carroll.

Giles Battling Williams

Surprising as it may seem, Walter Williams at left half is being given a battle by still another sophomore, Don Giles, who is determined to make up for his two fumbles last Saturday. Williams, a Terrier star for two years, has an injured hand and finds it difficult to pass, although he is expected to have his pitching arm ready by the time Upsala arrives.

Hanley sent the boys through long drills on fundamentals at Nickerson Field yesterday afternoon, and then wound up the session with a protracted drill under lights on a defense for Upsala plays as demonstrated by the freshmen.

Patrick Silent On Progress Of Amateur School

WINNIPEG, Oct. 8 (CP)—The usually voluble Lester Patrick of New York Rangers National Hockey League team closed up like a clam last night when asked about progress of his amateur hockey school here.

He said no word about the school will be forthcoming for a few days "as circumstances are very unusual this year."

"It is advisable to withhold information concerning these matters until the difficulties around us are all cleared up," he said, explaining his organization has encountered certain Militia and Canadian Amateur Hockey Association problems.

Patrick did not say what the problems are but it was understood they centered around prospects of getting passports for Canadian hockey players to perform in the United States next winter and permission from the C. A. H. A. for a number of junior players to move to Rangers amateur farm team, the New York Rovers of the Eastern United States Amateur League.

Patrick's eighth annual school opened here Monday when 27 amateurs, the majority Winnipeg players, checked in.

Sugar Bowl Sponsors Eyeing Many Prospects

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8 (AP)—October is a little early to think too seriously about bowl games, but the Sugar Bowl fathers have their eyes on an unusually rich assortment of possible selections—including Notre Dame.

Santa Clara, Nebraska, Duke, Fordham, Texas, Mississippi State, Tulane and Marquette are other early-season possibilities.

Notre Dame, the country's No. 1 name team whether it wins all its games or loses half of them, hasn't played a post-season tilt since the four horsemen closed their careers by beating Stanford 27-10 in the Rose Bowl, Jan. 1, 1925.

Since then the idea of a "bowl" has been unthinkable at South Bend.

But——

This year Frank Leahy became coach of Notre Dame, and he likes bowl games. He took his Boston College Eagles to the Cotton Bowl two years ago and brought them here to whip Tennessee last New Year's Day.

Cordial Feeling

The warmth with which New Orleans and the Sugar Bowlers entertained and praised the Eagles, and Leahy in particular, set up a cordial feeling that should make Leahy eternally friendly to the local crowd, and Notre Dame in the Sugar Bowl is a dream dear to the heart of many a bowl sponsor.

The opponent could be Tulane, winner of one Sugar Bowl tilt and loser of another, if the Wave keeps on rolling.

Duke and Texas might prefer the Rose Bowl, with its glamour, antiquity, 20,000 more cash customers and nearby movie studios. But only one can go.

Santa Clara, twice a winner in the Sugar Bowl, lost last season only to Stanford, 7-6. The Broncos are reported to have a better club this year. They don't belong to the Pacific Coast Conference, the champion of which plays in the Rose Bowl and invites an opponent—but they meet four conference members—California, Stanford, Oregon and U. C. L. A.

Santa Clara

Victories over those four would establish Santa Clara as probably the best team of the far west—and the Sugar Bowlers would be simply delighted to have the unofficial champions of the Pacific Coast here.

Sugar Bowl officials have not forgotten that Nebraska's Biff Jones, former Louisiana State coach, helped put up cash to guarantee the Sugar Bowl in its early years. Sooner or later a Mississippi team will play in the Bowl—and since Mississippi State looks unstoppable for the rest of its schedule, this might be the year.

A strong eastern team is always welcome, with the prestige and publicity it brings. And Fordham appears one of the best of the east. Marquette in the mid-west is more of an unknown.

But after all, it's only October . . .

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Chicago Cubs traded pitcher Lon Warneke to St. Louis Cardinals for Roy Parmelee, pitcher, and first baseman James (Rip) Collins. No cash involved.

Football Briefs

With the loss of Henry Woronicz and Don Currivan for the game, Boston College faces an even harder task this Saturday when it meets its Cotton Bowl opponent of 1940, Clemson, at Fenway Park. Anxious to return to the winning side of the ledger after their loss to Tulane, the Eagles must go all out if they hope to beat the Tigers, who already have shown great power in defeating Presbyterian, V. M. I., and North Carolina State.

Taking the place of the two sidelined regular wingmen in scrimmages this week have been Ed Furbush and Ed Zabilski, both of whom have shaped up well. Coach Denny Myers is optimistic over his prospects next Saturday, particularly because of the spirit shown by the squad. In addition he has noted a marked improvement in blocking any timing and the team gives indications that it will give a more polished performance this week end.

* * *

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—Coach Carl Snavely, ignoring the hottest Oct. 7 on record here, began setting up his defense against the "T" formation expected to be met when Cornell clashes with Harvard on Saturday.

The Cornell fourth stringers, running from the "T" formation, gave the alternating varsity combinations a hard workout.

* * *

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP)—Ignoring fog and wet grounds, the Yale football squad went through a long drill yesterday under the watchful eye of Head Coach Spike Nelson in preparation for Saturday's game with Penn.

Nelson retained his first team line-up as the Blues scrimmaged against the fourth and fifth teams' simulated Penn offense.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 (AP)—Penn's varsity football squad, with the exception of one player, was at full strength yesterday for the first time since practice sessions began, as the Quakers drilled for their meeting Saturday with Yale at New Haven.

Walter Wiesmiller, veteran center who has been out of action with an injured ankle, was pronounced ready for duty, leaving only halfback Jack Welsh on the injured list.

* * *

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—Secret practice was ordered yesterday for Colgate's football team for the first time this fall. Coach Andy Kerr concentrated on drilling the team against Dartmouth formations the Red Raiders expect to cope with Saturday at Hanover, N. H. It was the last scrimmage session of the week Kerr planning to taper off on the rest of the drills.

* * *

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—Forced to revamp the Holy Cross backfield because of injuries Coach Joe Sheeketski drove the Crusaders hard yesterday in preparation for Saturday's football game with Syracuse.

John Bezemes, an inexperienced junior, worked at quarterback in place of the veteran Frank Saba, and Chet Wasilewski, a sophomore moved up from the third string to take over the fullback duties formerly shared by Johnny Grigas and Al Klasoskus.

Regatta Change

The Harvard-Yale regatta will be held on June 19, at New London, Conn., next year, a week earlier, according to an announcement from William J. Bingham, Athletic Director of Harvard University. The shift is due to a change in the Yale commencement schedule.

Sports Around the Hub

Beard-Curtis Team Continues to Lead

Scoring a 7-and-6 victory yesterday over Mrs. Winthrop F. Harden and Mrs. Jesse W. Battershall of Highland, Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River and Margaret Curtis of Essex County continued to lead a field of 48 teams in the tenth annual women's invitation four-ball golf tournament at the Charles River Country Club. In the two days' play Mrs. Beard has been one under par for 30 holes.

A 20-hole duel saw the elimination of Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River and Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley, runnersup in Monday's medal play. The winners over this combine were Margaret Jackson of the home club and Helen Morgan of Brae Burn.

Mrs. Donald K. McClusky and Mrs. Leslie R. Goff of Worcester, the defenders, advanced to the second round by scoring a 7-and-6 win over Mary Gordon of Charles River and Mary Kingsley of Brae Burn. Results of the other matches in the championship flight yesterday were as follows:

Mrs. C. F. Eaton, The Country Club, and Mrs. W. O. Dow, Wellesley, defeated Mrs. L. H. Redfield, Woodland, and Mrs. Norman Southworth, Weston, 3 and 1.

Mrs. H. W. Scholl, Jr., Charles River, and Cynthia Richardson, Highland, defeated Mrs. G. P. Buell, Concord, and Mrs. Frederick Crocker, The Country Club, 20 holes.

Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew, Brae Burn, and Mrs. J. F. Adams, Jr., The Country Club, defeated Mrs. James Howard and Mrs. C. A. Milton, Weston, 4 and 3.

Mrs. F. N. Blodgett and Mrs. A. L. Coburn, Dedham, defeated Mrs. Pierce Edmunds and Dorothy Brewer, Weston, 2 up.

Mrs. Willie Howard and Rene Henderson, Weston, defeated Mrs. Fritz Uhlenhaut and Mrs. Franklin King, Charles River, 7 and 6.

* * *

The newly-formed Greater Boston Intercollegiate Sailing League for varsity and freshman dinghy sailors starts a busy fall season tomorrow on the Charles River, when Boston University, Massachusetts Tech, Tufts, Northeastern and Harvard battle for places in the two divisions. Other colleges invited to round out the league include Worcester Tech, New Hampshire, Holy Cross and Amherst. The schedule:

Varsity Teams

Oct. 9—Boston University vs. M. I. T. vs. Tufts; Northeastern vs. Harvard.
Oct. 16—Boston University vs. Northeastern; Harvard vs. M. I. T.; Tufts vs. New Hampshire.
Oct. 23—Harvard vs. Boston University; Northeastern vs. Tufts; M. I. T. vs. Worcester Tech.
Oct. 30—Harvard vs. Tufts; M. I. T. vs. Northeastern; Boston University vs. Boston College vs. Holy Cross.
Nov. 6—Boston vs. Northeastern vs. Tufts; Harvard vs. Amherst vs. M. I. T.

Freshman Teams

Oct. 13—Boston University vs. M. I. T. vs. Tufts; Harvard vs. Northeastern.
Oct. 14—Northeastern vs. Boston University; Harvard vs. M. I. T.; Tufts vs. New Hampshire.
Oct. 21—Harvard vs. Boston University; Northeastern vs. Tufts; M. I. T. vs. Brown.
Oct. 28—Tufts vs. Harvard; M. I. T. vs. Northeastern; Boston College vs. Holy Cross vs. Boston University.
Nov. 4—Boston University vs. M. I. T. vs. Babson; Harvard vs. Northeastern vs. Nichols vs. Tufts.

* * *

Scandinavians, who are leading the New England soccer league standing with seven points, play their nearest rival, Swedish-Americans (four points) Sunday at Norton Field . . . St. Michaels (three points) take on the Boston Celts (two points) at Andrew Square, South Boston, also on Sunday . . .

An interesting international soccer match (Free French vs British) is scheduled at Exeter, N. H., Saturday between two soccer teams from submarines now behind at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. . . . The match will be a benefit for the British War Relief Fund . . . Mrs. Martin Simpson, Arlington, runnerup last fall, has captured the women's golf championship of the Arlmont club by defeating Mrs. J. J. Martin of Belmont, 3 and 1.

Root Released

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Charlie Root, for 16 years a star pitcher with the Chicago Cubs and a 201-game winner through that span, was given his unconditional release today.

Jim Gallagher, general manager of the Cubs, said the hurler had been offered a job as coach with the Los Angeles team of the Pacific Coast League. Root has indicated, Gallagher said, that he would accept the post.

Root, one of the most popular players the Cubs ever had, was told a week ago he was to be released. He was given permission to leave the team and negotiate with other major league teams, but told Gallagher:

"I started my major league career here and I might as well end it here."

Oddities

Golf tournaments can be profitable. This year's Hurst Invitation at Philadelphia drew 26,000 spectators who paid $27,500.

* * *

Bobby Bragan of the Phillies is one of the youngest players in the big leagues but three times the past season he pulled the oldest play—the hidden ball trick.

* * *

Art Johnson is fullback and Dick Johnson, Brother, is end on the Iowa football team. Al Manninos is another fullback, and his brother Joe is a tackle.

* * *

Since night baseball was introduced in the major leagues the Cincinnati Reds have won 36 and lost 21.

* * *

Ralph Ufer, a sprinter, is a back for Michigan, and Hal Stickel, hurdler, carries the ball for Pitt.

Walsh Sees 50,000 Gallery

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Predicting that pro golf will be attracting single-day galleries of 50,000 within a few years, Tom Walsh announced yesterday his retirement as President of the Professional Golfers' Association, effective next month when his successor will be named at the annual meeting here.

"With more thought given to fans, our sport soon will be matching and surpassing baseball and football crowds," he said. "I think all players should be numbered to help the spectators spot their favorites. And courses should increase the number of entrances to their grounds, enlarge parking facilities, and build more bleacher seats. If they do, pro golf will double and triple its drawing power."

Walsh, who said he will recommend that first money in the P. G. A. championship be increased from $1,100 to a minimum of $3,500, directed the P. G. A. through two boom years. The tournament program set a new high in prize money and attendance, while a charity program saw the association turn $50,000 over to the American Red Cross in 1940. He is stepping down because he believes others should get a chance to serve as President.

* * *

Minnesota's powerhouse Gophers should win easily over Illinois at Minneapolis next Saturday . . . But there's an upset-background to this battle that has Illini fans hoping for the worst for the Gophers . . . Illinois' defeat in 1916 of a great Gopher team at Minneapolis still ranks as one of the most stunning upsets of collegiate grid history . . . And in 1924, a weak Minnesota team whipped undefeated Illinois and Red Grange 20 to 7 in the newly-opened Gopher Stadium . . . That defeat knocked the Big Ten championship out of Illinois' hands right into the lap of Chicago, the last one the Maroons captured.

* * *

Northwestern's Dyche Stadium, scene of one of the best home schedules in the Western Conference, may produce two of the best individual grid duels of the year . . . On Oct. 18, Michigan opposes Northwestern on the Dyche turf, and this game should see a brilliant skirmish between Northwestern's Alf Bauman and Michigan's Al Wistert, two tackles of All-America caliber . . . On Nov. 15, Notre Dame comes in with Angelo Bertelli, ace sophomore who'll be meeting Northwestern's Otto Graham, first-year man who scored three touchdowns against Kansas State

Buckeyes Are Tops On Pitt's Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Some idea of the tremendous drawing power of this year's Ohio State University football team can be gathered from the fact that the Buckeyes are the top attraction on Pittsburgh's home schedule, which also includes such powerhouses as Fordham, Purdue, Duke, and Penn State.

Pitt's ticket sales are up almost 50 per cent over last year, and the Ohio State game is the biggest ticket-seller of the bunch. Many of these tickets will go to Ohio State fans in northern and eastern Ohio.

First Line of Defense—And Offense

By a Staff Photographer

Starting B. U. Linemen

Ed Rooney of Springfield, left, and Carl Erickson of Milton have earned starting assignments this week for the game with Upsala at Nickerson Field, Weston, this Saturday. Rooney reported a trifle over weight this fall, but has worked hard to get himself in condition. Erickson, a senior, is rapidly becoming a specialist for the Terriers, for he has educated his toe to do the kicking-off chores.

Williams Memorial Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The nation's gridiron forces have kicked off in pursuit of a new national collegiate football championship award.

Intended to be a successor to the earlier Rissman and Knute Rockne championship, it is the Dr. Henry L. Williams Memorial Trophy, put up by the University of Minnesota M-club, composed of former Gopher athletes.

Basis of selection for the trophy will be the national football poll of the Associated Press. Over a 10-year span the poll will be the determining factor in its award to the U. S. champions. The big plaque will be retired to any team winning three legs on it during the decade.

Just as the Rockne Trophy was a memorial to Notre Dame's late coaching wizard, so the Williams award is intended as a memorial to the Minnesota coach who was the tutor of Bernie Bierman, Clark Shaughnessy and other nationally-known coaching figures.

The Rockne Trophy, sponsored by his own Four Horsemen, went into the final possession of Minnesota at the end of last year after the Gophers had won three legs on it in 1934, 1936 and 1940, under the rating system of Prof. Frank G. Dickinson of the University of Illinois. Notre Dame retired the earlier Rissman Trophy with a national championship rating in 1924, 1929 and 1930.

Because no award for national football supremacy remained in circulation, and because of the desire to honor Dr. Williams, the new trophy has been put up for competition.

Only slightly less famous than Fielding Yost and Amos A. Stagg, Dr. Williams was nevertheless a definite influence on the development of football in the Middle West during the first two decades of the present century. He was the originator of the famed Minnesota shift and the coach of Gopher teams from 1900 to 1922.

Acting in an advisory capacity to the Minnesota M-club in the administration and presentation of the trophy will be a committee of well-known Midwest sports editors, headed by Arch Ward of the Chicago Tribune. Among others on the committee are Charles Johnson of the Minneapolis Star-Journal, Dick Cullum of the Minneapolis Times, George Barton of the Minneapolis Tribune, and George Edmond of the St. Paul Dispatch.

Dip Into Own Pockets

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 8 (AP)—In order to play "our best game," Coe College football players plan to reach into their own pockets for part of the expenses of the squad's trip to Monmouth, Ill., to play Monmouth College Saturday.

The squad's decision followed announcement that because of a reduction in the athletic department budget the players would not leave for Monmouth until 8 a. m. Saturday.

Wings Farm Four

DETROIT, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League last night announced that four players had been farmed out to an affiliate club, the Indianapolis Capitals of the American League. They are right wingers Bill Jennings and Joe Carveth, center Ken Kilrea, and defenseman Harold Jackson.

Manager Jack Adams sent the four away on the eve of the start of practice today, when a squad of 38 was to report to battle for major-league jobs.

Washington State College Has Grid Team the Fans Are Talking About in Northwest

Nation's Leading Passer Leads Cougars to Victory

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The football team the fans are talking about these days in the Northwest is not Washington (loser of two straight games); nor is it Oregon State (surprise conquerer of Washington and next opponent for Stanford)—it's that amazing Washington State College grid squad that turned in the biggest upset of the season so far, a 13-6 victory over the California Bears.

California, if you remember, is the team many of the forecasters picked to win the Pacific Coast Conference championship. After trouncing St. Mary's 31-0 in an opening game in which the varsity played less than one half, the Bears were supposed to have an easy time with a "weak" Washington State team that had lost to U. C. L. A., 7-6, in their opener.

Most experts thought California would win by a big score, especially as the Cougars were without the services of two fullbacks. But they didn't reckon with ability of Billy Sewell, the nation's leading passer last year, who led the inspired Cougars to a well-earned victory.

Hutchinson

Bill Sewell

Led the inspired Washington State Cougars to a well-earned victory over the California Bears last week end.

No Fluke

Washington State outplayed the Bears all the way. They piled up 228 yards from rushing and passing, as against a total of 96 yards for California. With Sewell doing most of the passing, the Cougars completed eight out of 13 passes, while allowing California to connect on only four of 14 tosses.

Heavy rains previous to the game made the field soft, but this was thought to be an advantage for the heavier California team and a hardship for Sewell's passing efforts.

After five minutes of the game, the 6,000 fans who crowded Rogers Field knew that an upset was in the making. The Cougars took the offensive from the start and barely missed a score in the opening minutes when halfback Felix Fletcher stepped out of bounds on the California three-yard line. A fumble stopped W. S. C. for the time being, but the Cougars came back to score early in the second quarter, when Sewell ran 14 yards.

Jay Stoves, understudy to Sewell, passed from the Bear 30-yard line to Dale Gentry, for another Cougar touchdown in the third quarter and gave W. S. C. a 13-0 lead. California drove to a touchdown in the final quarter, but it was too late to help.

Coach Orrin (Babe) Hillingbery deserves much credit for the win, his second in succession over California. The material at Washington State has been scanty for the past few years, but Hollingbery has always managed to put together a team that wins a good share of its games.

Nucleus

Nucleus of this year's team, besides Sewell who passes, kicks and runs with all-America ability, are halfbacks Fletcher and Stoves, and ends Nick Susoeff, Gentry and Herb Godfrey.

Another big test for the Cougars is due Oct. 11, when the University of Washington Huskies invade the Palouse for the tilt that decides the State championship. After losing to Minnesota and Oregon State, Washington will be out to reverse their earlier showings.

Oregon State's 9-6 win over Washington put the Beavers in position to try and halt the Stanford champions, in a game at Corvallis. Halfback Don Durdan, who sprinted 80 yards for the winning touchdown against Washington, will lead the Beaver attack.

* * *

The final week of Pacific Coast league baseball season is here, and despite football interest, the ball games in the President's Cup playoff series have been attracting large crowds.

Seattle's champions, who came from far behind in the regular season to win the pennant, again came from behind in the opening round of the play-offs. In a best of seven series against the fourth place Hollywood team, the Rainiers lost three of the first five games.

Hollywood had to win only one more game when they started the sixth contest in Seattle. Manager Bill Skiff sent one of his reserve pitchers, Ed Cole, to the mound and the veteran held the Stars to three hits, winning 2-0. That evened the series at three-all, and necessitated a seventh game, played as a doubleheader with the sixth game.

Another 2-0 Shutout

Skiff then put the pitching burden on one of his ace hurlers, Dick Barrett, and Barrett added another 2-0 shutout, allowing only four hits.

The win put Seattle in the final series with Sacramento, which defeated San Diego in four straight games. Seattle and Sacramento are now competing for the play-off title and $5,000 bonus to the winning team.

Seattle will have to find another right-hander for next season, because young Les Webber has been drafted by the Brooklyn Dodgers.

* * *

Although no professional hockey will be played in the Northwest this year, a strong amateur league has been formed with four Seattle teams and two Portland squads.

Games will be played on Sunday nights at the Seattle and Portland ice rinks.

B. C.

Indiana Harriers Face Hard Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Coach E. C. Hayes, who has an international reputation as a builder of footracing champions, is going to have to work faster than usual on his 1941 Indiana University cross-country squad, which faces the task of defending State, Western Conference and N. C. A. A. crowns.

Three dual meets, one triangular engagement and the same three championship tests make up the 1941 schedule arranged and announced here by Coach Hayes.

Kay Hilkert, Logansport junior, is the only returning letterman, unless Campbell Kane, who runs cross-country to keep in shape for his shorter specialties, can remove a scholastic deficiency. Graduation and Army and Navy service calls have removed Wayne Tolliver, Vernon Broertjes, Ed Hedges, Delmar Persinger and Murlyn Wilson from the campus.

Bolstering Coach Hayes' squad will be Fred Wilt, Pendleton junior national collegiate two-mile champion. Wilt placed tenth in the N. A. A. U. cross-country race a year ago. Two other newcomers are Bob Benckart, Bloomington, and Howard Henry, Knox.

The complete schedule:

Oct. 11—Purdue at Bloomington; 18—Illinois and Drake at Champaign; 25—Michigan State at East Lansing.
Nov. 1—Ohio State at Bloomington; 8—Indiana State meet at Purdue; 17—Big Ten meet at Chicago; 24—National Collegiate A. A. meet at East Lansing, Mich.

Bernie Bierman returned to his alma mater, the University of Minnesota, as football coach in 1933. His teams since then have been undefeated and untied three times.

New Coaches Start Well For Season

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—One swallow seldom makes a meal and one or two games don't make a football season, but a survey shows that a majority of the football coaches in new jobs this season got started with the right amount of touchdowns.

Tops among them at this early point are Paul Brown, the ex-high school mentor, now tutoring Ohio State; Tom Stidham, Marquette's boss; Emerson W. (Spike) Nelson of Yale, and Frank Leahy at Notre Dame.

Meager Supply

Brown, who arrived on the Buckeye campus just as the football talent was supposed to have run out, took the meager supply in hand, spent the entire spring in drilling fundamentals and this fall won the first two games.

Ohio came through with a mild surprise in downing Missouri, 12 to 7, then almost pushed the World Series off the sports pages by blasting Southern California, 33 to 0. That game also was the first major test for another newcomer, Justin M. (Sam) Barry, who became the Trojan head man after Howard Jones passed on.

One game almost does make a season for Marquette, and Stidham triumphed in that, beating the University of Wisconsin, 28 to 7.

In Limelight

Yale went through its most depressing season in history last year, winning only one of eight games. The first half of the 1941 inaugural continued on the same pattern with Virginia ahead, 19 to 0, at the rest. The Blues, however, staged a comeback to put Nelson and his sophomores in the limelight, 21 to 19.

Notre Dame, still hunting for an unbeaten season a la Rockne, has a fair start on the victory trail under tradition-breaking Frank Leahy who guided the Irish to wins over Arizona and Indiana.

Triple Shift

The triple-shift of mentors caused by Capt. Bill Wood leaving Army has worked to the apparent success of all concerned. The Cadets showed unexpected strength under Earl Blaik in downing The Citadel and his former school, Dartmouth, now coached by Tuss McLaughry, has collected 82 points to seven for its first two foes.

Brown, which McLaughry left, won its opener with Wesleyan and lost to Columbia, 13 to 6, in its second appearance but Coach Skip Stahley and all concerned were pleased by the showing of the Bruin sophomores.

In the Southwest, Baylor is striding along under Frank Kimbrough and Tulsa finds little of which to complain under Henry Frnka. Oklahoma, now under Dewey Luster, walloped the Oklahoma Aggies but gets its real test Saturday against Texas.

Long Fall Prospects

Iowa State won as expected from Denver and lost as expected to Nebraska under Ray Donels.

Joining Barry and the Trojans in the prospects of a long fall are Jim Yeager at Colorado, who lost his first two contests; Francis Schmidt at Idaho, loser to Utah by 26 to 7 and to Oregon, 21 to 7.

Boston College, now under Denny Myers, was stunned and defeated on its excursion to Tulane, and Tennessee, with Maj. Bob Neyland in the Army and the Volunteers guided by John Barnhill, was spilled by Duke, 19 to 0

Football Officials' Signals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Despite their relatively recent introduction to spectators, football officials' signals, today an essential in explaining penalty and other game situations to press and stands, are in their third decade of use in the Western Conference following their first use in 1910 by Frank Birch, veteran Big Ten referee.

Signals in those early days were a distinct novelty and newspaper comments, particularly in intersectional games outside the Middle West, called attention to the official from the Western Conference "who will use the following hand signals to the press and coaches so they may immediately know how to interpret penalties and other decisions." There followed a list of 12 signals which Birch had devised and circulated in printed form.

Those signals received their first widespread recognition in the book "Sign Talk," by Ernest Thompson Seton, published in 1918.

Big Ten officials have employed the signals as a convenience since their introduction by Birch. Some of them, notably for a score and an incompleted pass, were formally incorporated in the Conference agreements on officiating procedure and techniques which were first published and circulated in 1924.

Universal application of the signals by officials and their use as a source of information to the spectators dates to 1929 when Big Ten officials and coaches included in the agreements on procedure and technique a complete set of signals for standard use, and which were illustrated for spectators in game programs. At the same time officials of the Eastern Association, under Walter Okeson now chairman of the Football Rule Committee, adopted a standard set of signals for their use and the following year, 1930, differences in the two sets of signals were adjusted and the standard code, now employed universally, resulted.

The present code incorporates several of the signals as first employed by Birch in the Western Conference in 1910, including the upright arms for a score, hands on hips for offside, and grasping of the wrist for holding.

Loudon, Tenn., Plans To Care for Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUDON, Tenn.—Loudon city officials already are planning to care for the boats, both recreational and commercial, that will ply the Tennessee River here, perhaps within another year, when two new dams now under construction are completed and another pair of lakes are added to the chain of reservoirs created by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

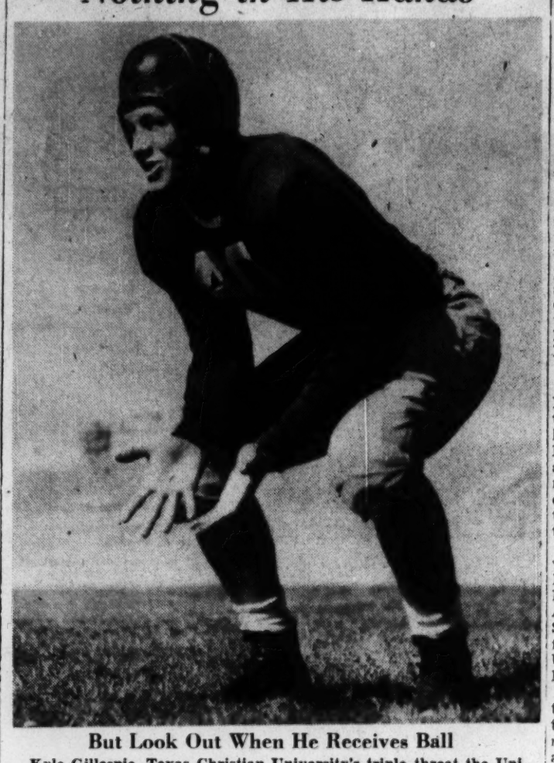
Watts Bar Dam, near Spring City, some 72 miles south of here on the Tennessee, is scheduled for completion next year and will bring the first lake and navigable water to Loudon. Fort Loudon Dam, being built near Lenoir City, will provide still another lake and a nine-foot channel to Knoxville, 56 miles to the north and at the head of the canalized Tennessee River.

Arthur M. Fowler, Loudon city attorney, and the board of city commissioners recently made an inspection trip of TVA lakes already in use and surveyed boat harbors and other marine facilities provided by municipalities along the river.

Plans are being drafted for a landing dock and boat basin at Loudon to be ready for use when the waters impounded behind Watts Bar Dam back up to the city's projected terminal.

Pacific Coast League
By the Associated Press
Sacramento 3, Seattle 0. (Play-off series tied at 3-all.)

Nothing in His Hands



But Look Out When He Receives Ball

Kyle Gillespie, Texas Christian University's triple-threat the University of Indiana team will watch this Saturday, when the Horned Frogs invade Bloomington, Ind. Last week Gillespie fed the pass to Phil Roach for a touchdown in the 9-to-0 victory over University of Arkansas.

Krichell Says Pitchers Were World Series Heroes

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Joe Gordon, the Yankees' great second-baseman, was having his right arm pumped regularly at the champions' victory celebration the night of the fifth and deciding World Series game. His coat off and his tie loosened, Gordon could only grin happily as the invited guests congratulated him on his spectacular play against the Dodgers and his selection as the official series hero. President Ed Barrow, head of the greatest empire the sports world has seen, smiled benignly from a table near the door.

Paul Krichell, chief scout of the Yankees, the man who passes final judgment on promising players dug up from a thousand diamonds over the country, was accepting a few congratulations, himself.

Gordon Great

During a lull in the happy conversation it was assumed that Paul agreed with everybody else that Gordon had been the bright shining star of the play-offs.

"No," he said decisively, "I don't. Gordon only did what we expected him to do. We knew he was a great player. The real heroes of the series were two pitchers—Ernie Bonham and Marius Russo."

There was a shocked silence for a moment while Paul's words were digested thoroughly. He noticed it.

"What did Russo and Bonham do? he asked, patently not expecting an answer. "Here were a couple fellows we didn't know what they would do. Neither had been in a World Series before. And all they did was pitch a couple four-hitters and win games we had to have."

Looking back on the five-game series, there was a lot in what Kirchell said. Gordon with his .500 batting average, his seven walks, his slick fielding and his home run that jarred the Dodgers at the outset of the classic, undoubtedly supplied the Yankees' sustained punch. But what if either Russo or Bonham, owners of inconspicuous records for the regular season, had failed to come through exactly when he did with one of the greatest performances of his career?

Series Tied

When Russo, the slim left-hander, went to the hill in the third game at Ebbets Field, the series was deadlocked at one victory apiece and the Dodgers were loaded with confidence. The Flatbushers were in full cry; really thought they could win. Joe McCarthy was so uncertain of Russo that he didn't finally decide to pitch him until just before game time.

Well, most of the millions of words written about that crucial contest told of the bad break that befell Freddie Fitzsimmons, the Dodger hurler. An injury forced him to leave after he had stopped the Yankees for seven innings. They said he probably would have gone on if Russo's drive had not struck him on the leg.

Maybe so, but it remains that Russo for seven frames had stopped the Dodgers even more effectively than Fitz had haltered the Yanks. The Dodgers finally nicked him for a run in the eighth, sure; but that only was after the Yankees had scored twice in their half and taken the pressure off Russo. The score that went into the book was: Russo 2, Brooklyn 1. That was the one that put the Dodgers back; taught them they couldn't slug it out with the Yankees.

Bonham No. 5

As for Bonham, he was McCarthy's fifth choice as a starting pitcher. The Yanks had been beaten by Whitlow Wyatt in the second game of the series and knew he was a tough proposition. Red Ruffing was not ready to start again, Bonham, a strapping 210-pounder, was about the only man McCarthy had left barring the faded Vernon Gomez.

And so it was under those circumstances that Bonham lumbered out to the mound and gave perhaps the outstanding pitching performance of the series, throttled the Dodgers and blasted their last hope of getting back in the running. He made it conclusive.

Only two of the four hits off him were long, clean ones. Lew Riggs got a single when he bounced a drive off Ernie's shin, and Dixie Walker slapped one between first and second base that Gordon barely failed to reach. It took that kind of pitching to beat Wyatt by 3 to 1.

Perhaps Krichell knew what he was talking about, at that.

White Sox Win Chicago Series Four Straight

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Brooklyn has nothing on Chicago. This town has its own edition of the "Bums."

Instead of Dodgers, this outfit is known as the Cubs. The Chicago counterpart of the New York Yankees, who recently did great damage to the Brooklyn "Bums," is called the White Sox. The Sox have just devastated the Cubs in four straight city series games and, what's more, have been doing this sort of thing since 1930.

To carry the statistics just a little farther, the White Sox have taken the local post-season party 18 out of 24 times.

The division of runs in the final game was three for the White Sox and one for the Cubs—all unearned. The split of series cash wasn't much more impressive than the Cubs' performance, a total of only $35,956.21 being available in the players' pool. The four games drew 66,170 spectators.

The pitcher who closed the local feuding was Thornton Lee, winner of 22 American League games this year. He set the Cubs down in the finale with four hits.

It took seven days to arrive at a decision. Two games were postponed and a third was halted after three innings because of rain.

Grid Picture Test in Court

MASSILLON, Ohio, Oct. 8 (AP)—Stark County common pleas court has been asked to decide, in effect, whether school officials have the right to prohibit the photographing of football games played in their home stadium.

The action was brought by Bruce Henderson, Warren City Solicitor, demanding the return of motion picture film confiscated by Massillon Washington High School authorities after a game in Massillon last Friday between Washington High and Cleveland Cathedral Latin.

S. Earl Ackley, faculty manager of Massillon Washington High, said Donald Baker of Warren surrendered the film on demand after stadium police saw him photographing the game from the stadium.

Ackley said Baker admitted he was acting for Warren High School which plays Washington Oct. 31 at Warren.

T. C. U. at Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Bo McMillin, Indiana's football coach, will renew acquaintances with many of his old friends with the arrival of the Texas Christian football party and T. C. U. backers Oct. 11. Bo was born and played his first football at Ft. Worth, Texas, home of the Horned Frogs.

Intersectional Contests Dot the Southwest Card

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Intersectional contests dot the Southwest Conference football card as the seven teams in the loop open the third week of play with four undefeated and unscored on records to defend.

Baylor University, Texas Christian University, Texas A. & M. College and Rice Institute swept over their opponents last week to keep their goal lines uncrossed.

The records of two of the Southwest Conference elevens were blemished in the second week of play. Arkansas lost a 0-to-9 decision to Texas Christian in the first conference game of the season, while Southern Methodist lost a heart-breaking 16-to-10 decision to Fordham University.

Texas Aggies vs. N. Y. U.

New Yorkers who last week saw Fordham nose out the Mustangs in the last four minutes of play will have a chance to watch another Lone Star State representative in action this week. Texas A. & M. meets New York University in one of three important intersectional tilts this week end for Southwest teams.

Texas Christian meets the University of Indiana at Bloomington, Ind., while the College of the Pacific, guided by the dean of American football, Amos Alonzo Stagg, comes to Texas from California to meet Southern Methodist University at Tyler's annual Rose Festival.

The strong University of Texas team, looked upon this year as a team with Rose Bowl possibilities, meets its third state university in as many weeks Saturday. The Longhorns play the University of Oklahoma at Dallas. Rice Institute meets Tulane University at Houston and Baylor opens its conference season against Arkansas.

Texas fans are having a hard time deciding which will be the most interesting game with all elevens with strong opposition on their hands.

Sellout Crowd

Texas' game with the Oklahoma Sooners will be before a sellout crowd of 35,000, the largest to date in the Southwest. The fans have not forgotten the 19-to-16 thriller the two teams played last year. Texas was on the high end of the score. Both schools have virtually the same squads as last season, both enter the game undefeated and both are the favorites in their respective conferences.

Four of the best backs in this section will match their power, punting and passes in the game, Cowboy Jack Crain and Pete Layden of Texas and Jack Jacobs, Oklahoma's great Indian back, and Orville Mathews, Big Six champion sprinter.

Except for Southern Methodist's disappointing loss to Fordham, games involving Southwest teams ended as Southwest critics expected them to.

Coach Dana X. Bible's Longhorns overwhelmed Louisiana State University and quieted reports that the league's favorite team would have rough sledding on a wet field. The game was played on a muddy gridiron, and despite the fact Coach Bible used his first-stringers only 20 minutes, the Longhorns rolled up five touchdowns for a 34-to-0 victory. The Texas team the week previous defeated the University of Colorado, 34 to 6.

Showing Strength

Showing more strength every game, the Baylor Bears defeated Denver University 14 to 0 with Jack Wilson, big 200-pound Baylor quarterback, scoring all the points.

A pass from Kyle Gillespie to Phil Roach and a field goal gave Texas Christian a 9-to-0 victory over the University of Arkansas in the first Conference game of the season.

Rice won its opening game of the season, defeating Sam Houston College, 42 to 0. The Texas Aggies the week before defeated the same team, 54 to 0.

Texas A. & M. became the leading scoring team in the Southwest by walloping Texas A. & I. of Kingsville at San Antonio, 41 to 0. The Aggies' total for two games is now 95 points.

Attendance

The Southwest is well on the way to a new attendance record this week. Watching the Southwest teams in action last week were 96,455 fans, bringing the total attendance at games in which Southwest Conference teams have played this season to 152,455. An estimated 125,000 will see the Southwest elevens play this week.

Wilson, Baylor's all-America candidate, is setting the pace for Southwest scorers with 28 points in two games to his credit, all but six of the total Baylor score. Pete Layden, Texas' ace, and Cullen Rogers, Texas' Aggie back, are in second place with 24 points apiece.

J. H.

Sport Siftings

Syracuse University took special pride in a recent testimonial golf dinner to Virginia Guilfoil and John Ward, the former being a Syracuse alumnus, while Ward captained the Syracuse golf team which won the state title last spring. They were honored for their exploits this summer, Miss Guilfoil winning four tournaments, including the state women's championship and the Mason and Dixon tourney for the third time, while Ward annexed the state junior crown and the Central New York amateur.

* * *

Despite last year's "Stop That Clock!" upsets when the Boilermakers dropped three Conference decisions by the small margin of seven points and 38 seconds. Purdue has lost only 17 Western Conference games during the past dozen years. Only Minnesota and Ohio State have a better record for the period.

* * *

When Capt. Neil Cavefte and alternate captain Robert Aderhold graduated from guards, Georgia Tech followers considered them irreplaceable. Not so much so now. Replacing them are Ed Ryckeley and Wex (Hard Rock) Jordan. Ryckeley, a sophomore, weighs 185 pounds and is the fastest man in school. Jordan is hard and also fast. The team will miss Cavette's punting, but Tackle Charlie Sanders is back and he is an outstanding punter.

Whizzer and Vanzo May Be Called Up Next Month

DETROIT, Oct. 8 (AP)—Two Detroit Lions' backs, Byron (Whizzer) White and Fred Vanzo, were placed yesterday by Detroit draft boards in Class 1-A, subject to call in November, possibly before the season's close Nov. 30.

Vanzo, 25, previously had been classified in 1-B, but submitted to a second physical examination. White, 24, who was rejected this fall by the Marines, was the National League's top ground gainer in 1938 and 1940.

American Association
By the Associated Press
Pro football at Valley Stream, N. Y.: Long Island 6, Paterson 3.

Gordon Chosen Finest Player In World Series

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Joe (Flash) Gordon, the great second baseman of the New York Yankees, was chosen yesterday by the baseball writers of nine New York papers as the finest player of the World Series.

He was presented with a $150 hat, several sizes too large, by Acting Mayor Newbold Norris at a ceremony on the steps of city hall.

Gordon's automobile was parked nearby and immediately after the ceremony the Yankee star, his wife and 14-month-old daughter, Judy, headed for their home in Oregon.

The hat, given by a chain of New York hat stores, was made of ermine-beaver. It was cream colored with a wide brim and came in a special leather box.

Ulines Under Way

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—The Washington Ulines began pre-season hockey training yesterday under the direction of Ching Johnson, for many years a player with the New York Rangers.

Johnson and about 30 players will work out the rest of this month in the Olympic Arena, scene of the 1932 Olympics.

S. M. U. Will Honor Stagg On Saturday

TYLER, Texas, Oct. 8 (AP)—They're building a football game around one man Saturday—and what a man!

When 15,000 jam their way into the stadium to watch mighty Southern Methodist battle little College of the Pacific as many will turn out to see Amos Alonzo Stagg in action as will come primarily for the gridiron festivities.

Stagg, who through a half century of coaching has become Mr. Football himself, started back in the gay 'nineties at Springfield College. Then for 41 years he was the grand old man of the midway at Chicago.

Started Again

Retirement regulations said he was through in 1933, but he went out to the Coast and started all over again, bringing honors to the College of the Pacific.

Saturday a Stagg-coached team plays in Texas for the first time. It will be in the seventh annual Rose Festival game.

The dean of American football goes against the dean of the Southwest Conference—S. M. U.'s Matty Bell, who is the oldest coach in point of service in the major circuit down here.

Mustangs Favored

Southern Methodist will be a heavy favorite, but Stagg never got that reputation as a "giant-killer" by twiddling his thumbs. His teams have bothered titans of Pacific Coast football. Ask California, St. Mary's, and Southern California—and get a testimonial from mighty Notre Dame, which couldn't hold Stagg's fighters when they surged 70 yards to a touchdown.

Neither S. M. U. nor Pacific has scouted each other, but the coaches have exchanged basic formations. And rest assured Stagg's plays will be as modern as they come.

He's 79 and coached back when the flying wedge was about all the razzle-dazzle they knew, but he hasn't permitted moss to grow around his feet. He couldn't have won 322 games in 51 years if he had.

Iowans Await Fall Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The runners, jumpers, and throwers are set for a busy fall as the University of Iowa conducts 13 varied track and field contests between Oct. 9 and Dec. 11.

Coach G. T. Bresnahan has announced one of the biggest intra-squad and intramural schedules in history. Biggest events will be the interclass meet of Oct. 14-16 and the all-university individual championship of Oct. 21-23.

Among other events are special discus and javelin throws, a shot-put, jump triathlon, weight triathlon, pole vault, broad jump, running quadrathlon, sprint sextathlon, and two cross-country runs.

Dry Balls

The Arizona football team stresses the forward pass because it is always dry at home. The only muddy fields the team ever encounters is on games away from home.

WHERE TO DINE

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HOME COOKED DELICACIES

'Anne of England' Arrives in New York—New Films for Boston

Historical Drama Deals With Intrigues of Court

By John Beaufort

New York

Gilbert Miller has spared nothing to make "Anne of England" a theater work of splendor and distinction. He has persuaded Barbara Everest to journey from England for the role of Queen Anne. He has engaged Flora Robson to play the Duchess of Marlborough and to co-star with Miss Everest. He has entrusted the lesser characters to players who find the eighteenth-century wigs and clothes an incentive rather than impediment.

Under Mr. Miller's commission, Matislav Dubojinsky has designed a production which represents Marlborough House and Kensington Palace—two stories high and undoubtedly accurate in detail—not to mention a special curtain emblazoned with the British royal coat of arms. Finally, Mr. Miller has permitted Alexander and Roland V. Haas to let themselves go in a miniature entre'act concert of period music which requires a whole page of the playbill for listing.

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It would, then, be most satisfying to be able to report that these contributions embellish a play as great as it is grave, as persuasive as it is pictorial, and as satisfying as it is stately. Unfortunately, that is not the case. "Anne of England," which was based by Mary Cass Canfield and Ethel Borden on a play by Norman Ginsbury, places too much reliance on the fact that it deals with history and historical personages. The new venture which was introduced at the St. James Theater Tuesday evening is written with that elegant sort of literary flourish which has as little to do with drama as an elaborate bow has to do with good manners.

Court language is not very agreeable to modern ears. The unflagging rhetoric and high-flown diction of the ruling classes—in plays like this, at any rate—are forgiven only when they clothe exciting action or significant ideas. One can see why the struggle between Lady Marlborough and Mrs. Masham (Abigail Hill) might have seemed very exciting in the academic sense. Perhaps it could be so in the dramatic sense. But, judging from the progress of scenes at the St. James last evening, one assumed that either the dullness of the writing subdued the excitements or that the events themselves were too dull to be excitingly dramatized.

"Anne of England" opens in the spring of 1704, just before the Duke of Marlborough is going off to the battle of Blenheim. The Duchess of Marlborough is happily installed in royal favor not only as mistress of the robes, keeper of the privy purse, and groom of the stole, but also as Queen Anne's closest friend and adviser. To seal their friendship and also to temper the formality of court etiquette, the two women have invented for themselves the names of Mrs. Morley (the Queen) and Mrs. Freeman (the Duchess).

* * *

The dramatic action centers about a successful scheme on the part of Abigail Hill, the Duchess of Marlborough's unscrupulous cousin, to intrigue her way into the good graces of the Queen and accomplish in time the displacement of both Duke and Duchess. Of far more personal significance, the effect of the intrigue was to favor the Tory policy of making a truce with Louis XIV's France and diverting succession to the throne from the Hanoverian line to the Roman Catholic James.

The play should hold considerable interest for those whose knowledge of English history equips them to understand the full significance of the passing events—unless, of course, these events have been distorted. Actually, the authors have not spared explanations, at the same time confining their drama chiefly to a personal clash of wills and viewpoints.

* * *

Accepting the author's view of the situation and its characters, one cannot hail Queen Anne as a fascinating monarch. Everything that has been set down within the three acts and seven scenes of the play serves to picture her as a vain, silly, vacillating woman, her tippling and her games of patience, her vague incomprehension and pathetic stupidity, are all on the negative side of character.

The acting is almost always distinguished. Miss Everest's performance is a meticulous comment upon the character of the Queen—keenly felt and minutely expressed. In everything except her tentatively plodding stride, which seems a trifle overdone, Miss Everest is excellent. Having played Queen Anne in London, she has obviously tested every possibility of the range and inflection of the role. In her American debut, Miss Everest makes a brilliant tour de force.

Miss Robson acts Sarah Churchill with the command one expects from so great an actress. Her warmth and dignity, her surpassingly rich voice, and the beauty which she projects are all present in one of those performances which never allow the spectator to rest but which keep forever drawing him to the next phase of development. In whatever mood the play requires, Miss Robson is excellent.

* * *

The best two scenes occur at the end of the first and second acts. The first is a charming comedy passage between the Queen and the Prince Consort, George of Denmark, who is played with a delicate and delightful wisdom by H. H. Von Twardowski. The other is the dramatic moment of Sarah Churchill's defeat by Mrs. Masham. Unfortunately, Jessica Tandy, an exceptionally able actress, has been miscast as the interloper. Miss Tandy's qualities of warmth and clarity are not attuned to Mrs. Masham's devious behavior.

There are able performances by Frederic Worlock as a forthright but kindly Duke of Marlborough; by Leo G. Carroll as a treacherous Secretary of State; by Reginald Mason as the Lord Treasurer and ally of the Churchills; by Geoffrey Borden, Margery Maude, Cherry Hardy, Oswald Marshall, and Anthony Kemble Cooper. Mr. Miller's direction gives the desired effect of pageant and movement but he has not always been able to save his actors from being overpowered by the scenery.

Incidentally, if Mr. Miller wishes to raise his curtain at the early hour of 8:30, he should reward those who arrive promptly by not seating latecomers during the first scene, and thus making it difficult to follow the play.

(MGM)

Sextet From 'Lady Be Good,' Coming to State and Orpheum Saturday

Left to right are John Carroll, Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern, Robert Young, Virginia O'Brien, and Red Skelton.

© RKO Radio Pictures

Scene From 'The Little Foxes,' Coming to Keith Memorial Thursday

Left to right are Charles Dingle, Patricia Collinge, Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall, and Carl Benton Reid.

Paramount; by C. Kenneth Lobben

Elliott Nugent and Bob Hope

Director and actor of the film version of "Nothing but the Truth," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

The Dance Workshop

Mary Starks announces the reopening under her direction of the Dance Workshop at 334 Newbury Street, where, in addition to recreational dance classes, special courses will be offered in ballet, pantomime, and original repertoire under Miriam Marmein; and Dalcroze Eurhythmics will be taught by Grace L. Enders.

The Dance Workshop Group, open to qualified students, provides training for semi-professional performance through collaboration and rehearsal with Miss Starks—a graduate of Wellesley College and the Wigman School in Dresden, who has also studied at the Jooss Ballet Summer School, England, and the Bennington School of the Arts.

Ballet Russe

One change has been made in the programs of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe Boston engagement as recorded in this place on Monday. "The Magic Swan" will be given Saturday afternoon, and "Schéhérazade" Saturday evening, Nov. 8, instead of vice versa.

Screen Notes

Stella Adler, actress and director, has signed a contract by which she joins M-G-M's production department as assistant to Producer Arthur Freed. Miss Adler recently completed a role in "The Shadow of the Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy.

* * *

Walt Disney's "Fantasia" has just achieved what is claimed as a record for two-a-day film engagements on Broadway. It is in its forty-sixth week at the Broadway Theater. "Gone With the Wind" was the previous record holder with 43 weeks at the Astor, according to an announcement from RKO. Other long-run engagements have included Al Jolson's "The Singing Fool," 31 weeks; George Arliss in "Disraeli," 22 weeks; "Broadway Melody," 26 weeks; and "Grand Hotel," 19 weeks.

* * *

Olivia de Havilland and Bette Davis are to be co-starred in the forthcoming Warner production, "In This Our Life," based on the novel by Ellen Glasgow. John Huston, who has just made a directorial debut with "The Maltese Falcon," will direct the new film. It goes before the cameras in about a month.

* * *

W. C. Handy, composer of "St. Louis Blues," "Memphis Blues," and other tunes, is expected to attend the world premiere of Paramount's "Birth of the Blues," in Memphis, Tenn., on Oct. 31. The picture stars Bing Crosby, Mary Martin, and Brian Donlevy.

* * *

Raymond Massey, currently before the cameras in Warners' "Dangerously They Live," has been cast for a leading role in that company's forthcoming "Always in My Heart" in which Kay Francis will also appear. The film is to serve as an introduction for two young singers, Gloria Warren and Patty Hale. Jo Graham will direct.

Bette Davis, Eleanor Powell, And Bob Hope in Coming Films

Bette Davis in "The Little Foxes" will be seen on the screen at the Keith Memorial beginning Thursday. The film, which is Samuel Goldwyn's screen production from Lillian Hellman's play, has several of the original stage cast among the movie players. Lilliam Wyler directed. In the chief supporting roles are Herbert Marshall, Teresa Wright, and Richard Carlson. The play was adapted for the screen by Miss Hellman, and, according to advance information, follows faithfully the outlines of the original drama.

The companion feature will be "Unexpected Uncle," a comedy drama, with Charles Coburn, Anne Shirley, and James Craig in the chief parts.

* * *

'Lady Be Good'

Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern, and Robert Young head the cast for "Lady Be Good," the new musical announced to arrive Saturday at the State and Orpheum. A fast tap dance, a routine which she shares with a trained dog, and a boogie-woogie number done to the accompaniment of five pianos are among Miss Powell's contributions to the film. Some of the music is by George Gershwin and Jerome Kern. Among the players are Lionel Barrymore, John Carroll, Red Skelton, and Virginia O'Brien.

The companion feature will be "The Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." Warren William has the title role and among the players are June Storey, Henry Wilcoxon, and Eric Blore.

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'Kukan' Continues

A third week is scheduled at the Fine Arts for "Kukan," Rey Scott's notable film in color recording his experiences in China, including views of a bombing attack on Chungking.

* * *

'Nothing but the Truth'

Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard are co-starred in "Nothing but the Truth," film comedy from the play of the same name, coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. In the supporting cast are Edward Arnold, Leif Erickson, Helen Vinson, Glenn Anders, Willie Best, and Grant Mitchell. The film was directed by Elliott Nugent, and the play was adapted for the screen by Don Hartman and Ken Englund. Mr. Hope has the role of a stockbroker who bets $10,000 that he can tell the truth for 24 hours.

"Buy Me That Town," the companion feature, appears to be a farcical gangster film in which an arsonist becomes fire chief, an ex-convict, head of the police department, and a bank robber, city treasurer. Lloyd Nolan, Constance Moore, and Albert Dekker head a cast which includes Sheldon Leonard, Edward Brophy, Warren Hymer, and Horace MacMahon.

* * *

'A Yank in the R. A. F.'

Beginning Thursday, the feature films at the Paramount and Fenway will be "A Yank in the R. A. F.," with Tyrone Power and Betty Grable, and "Charlie Chan in Rio," with Sidney Toler in his usual role. Included in the program will be a 15-minute short on the Quiz Kids of the radio, the first of a series of six films in which they will be seen.

* * *

Ted Lewis on Stage

At the RKO-Boston starting Friday, Ted Lewis and his orchestra will be seen on the stage in "Rhythm Rhapsody Revue." The feature film will be "Sing Another Chorus," with Jane Frazee, Johnny Downs, and Mischa Auer as the principal entertainers.

* * *

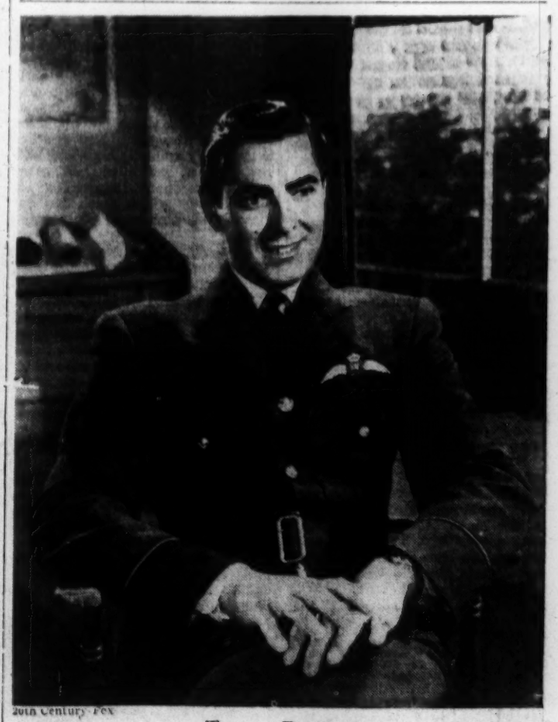
At South Station

The March of Time issue on "Norway in Revolt" will head the program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Other items on the bill will be "Violin Making in Mirecourt, France," "George Washington's Home, Mt. Vernon," "Training Snow Dogs in New Hampshire and Idaho," "Montana's National Parks," "Pete Smith Teaches the Rhumba and the Conga," "Hollywood Movie Stars," "Popeye," a color cartoon, and newsreels.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday, feature films at the Exeter will be "Wild Geese Calling," with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett, and "The People versus Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Laraine Day, and Lionel Barrymore.



20th Century-Fox

Tyrone Power

In "A Yank in the R. A. F.," moving Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Opera House—
"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace" with Laura Hope Crewes, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw, Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:05, 5:30, 8:55. "Private Nurse," Brenda Marshall and Jane Darwell. 4:20, 7:45.

Fenway—
"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll, and Walter Brennan. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. "Carmen Amaya," 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. "The Gray Falcon," George Sanders. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:30, 3:30, 6:38, 9:40.

Kenmore—
"Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 1:05, 4:40, 8:05. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power, Betty Grable. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—
"Hold Back the Dawn." 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich for President" 9:45 a .m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll and Walter Brennan. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:45.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:10. Stage Show, 11:50 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Your Last Act," "Music Quiz," "Travel —New Bedford, Mass.," "Gay's Lion Farm," "Proof of the Pudding," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Ted Lewis and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"People of Tobacco Road," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Radio City," "What's Lacrosse?" "Haiti," "Barrymore at Home," Disney cartoon and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Rage to Riches" Alan Baxter and Mary Carlisle. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper and David Niven. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Broadway Melody of 1940." Eleanor Powell and Fred Astaire. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "I Take This Woman," Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:35, 8:08.

Uptown—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 2:30, 5:20, 8:30. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "I'll Wait for You," M. Hunt and Robert Sterling. 2 and 8.
Regent: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. "Robin Hood," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Getaway," Charles Winninger. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Ramon Navarro. 1:50, 5. "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 3:33, 9:43.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40.
Brookline Village—"San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:39, 6:44, 9:49.
Cleveland Circle: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy" Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Wayne Morris and Jane Wyman. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.
University: "The Aful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. "The Great Commandment." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise and R. Hayden. "The Great Swindle." Jack Holt. 2. Evenings, 7-11.
Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 9:10. "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 2:48, 8:21. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 1:27, 7:10, 10:08.
Park: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Sweethearts of the Campus," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich, Edward G. Robinson and George Raft. 3:04, 9:19. "Tight Shoes." 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Sweetheart of the Navy," Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. "23½ Hours' Leave," James Ellison. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray, "Passage from Hong Kong." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 2:30 and 8:18. "Affectionately Yours," Dennis Morgan. 4, 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Kentucky Moonshine," Ritz Bros. "Submarine Patrol." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: Short Subjects. 1:40, 4:45, 7:50. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray and Ralph Bellamy. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.
Mystic: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 1:55, 8. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:30, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 3:08, 8:18. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Rochelle Hudson. 1:55, 7, 9:54.
Orpheum: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 7, 9:45. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 2:25, 8:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:12, 9:27. "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellaway: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Harry Carey. 2, 8. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler. 1:50, 7:50. "March of Time." 2:45, 8:45.
Medford: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "The Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. 2. Evenings 6:45.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:10, 9:10. "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 9:25. "Flying Blind." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage From Hong Kong." 1 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts.
Strand: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:08, 8:08. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 4:26, 10:28.
Revere: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 3:17, 9:17. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Secret Evidence," Marjorie Reynolds. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "I'll Wait for You." 2 and 8.
Central: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Devil Dogs of the Air," "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald.
Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Accent on Love," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers and Nancy Kelly. 2:09, 7:45. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Y'e-'e Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ozzie Nelson and Ruby Keeler. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart and Jean Arthur. "Double Date," Edmund Lowe and Peggy Moran. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Moon Over Miami," Alice Faye, Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "Raffles," David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2:53, 8:13. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 3:18, 6:30, 9:45.

Commerce and Finance

Free Play for Individual Enterprise Asked at Trade Council

Business and Industry

ALCOA Wins Another Point In Court Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey, continuing the reading of his opinion in the Government's anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company of America and 48 co-defendants, ruled that ALCOA had been charged with conspiring to restrain sales of foreign aluminum here but that no co-conspirators had been named.

"The Government charges the deed to an individual conspirator," said Judge Caffey, "there can be no conspiracy on the part of anyone without one or more co-conspirators."

Judge Caffey started reading his opinion a week ago after the longest trial in history and already has ruled there was no monopolization in 12 ALCOA activities as charged by the Government.

No Conclusion

Aside from his comment on the need of co-conspirators to validate a conspiracy charge, Judge Caffey did not indicate what his conclusion on the conspiracy charges would be.

The complaint, he noted, set forth that ALCOA made arrangements with foreign corporations, acquiring stock in European concerns which control water power, bauxite and lueite fields, including two Norwegian companies, of which it acquired ownership. This was done, the complaint alleged, with intent to repress competition here by foreign aluminum owners and to intimidate European producers.

It was further alleged in the complaint, the court noted, that ALCOA had "come to agreements" with these foreign concerns.

"Surely it cannot be intended to represent that ALCOA agreed with the foreign companies in order to intimidate them," said Judge Caffey. "Yet unless there was an agreement, there was no conspiracy."

Remarking that "we need not rest on these inconsistencies," Judge Caffey mentioned 21 companies listed as European producers with which ALCOA had come to the point of agreement. As to two of these, the court said, ALCOA had acquired ownership prior to 1919, while between that year and 1928 it acquired holdings in the others, which interests were transferred to Aluminum, Limited, of Canada, which the Government alleges is controlled by ALCOA.

Aluminum Imports

During the periods mentioned in the complaint aluminum was imported here, Judge Caffey said, from Great Britain, France, Sweden and Germany, and in lesser quantities from Spain, Austria, Italy and the Netherlands, approximately 276,000,000 pounds being brought here between 1919 and 1928.

Of this amount, the court said, 103,000,000 pounds came from Norway, of which 55,000,000 pounds were acquired by ALCOA.

Two companies acquired by ALCOA in 1919 were Norwegian concerns, Judge Caffey noted, adding that under contract provisions of the purchasing agreements, it was possible for ALCOA to obtain tacit approval of its purchase under the so-called Pittsburgh consent decree as amended and rendered in October, 1922, before the purchases became effective.

Italian Bond Issue Declared a Success

ROME (AP)—Vincenzo Azzolini, Governor of the Bank of Italy, reported that subscriptions to a new issue of nine-year Treasury bonds to pay for Italy's share of the war had reached 20,216,000,000 lire ($1,064,000,000 at the nominal rate of exchange), compared with 15,272,000,000 lire ($803,000,000) subscribed last February.

"The number of subscribers was immense, which once more attests to wide contribution by small investors," the announcement said.

"Appreciable subscriptions also came from Italians residing in North Africa and possessions in the Aegean Sea, while worthy of particular notice is the contribution by Italians living at Gondar, who even in the particular situation in which they find themselves wanted to reaffirm on this occasion their sentiments of pure and unshakeable patriotism."

(Gondar, last Italian stronghold in Ethiopia, was reported still holding out against the besieging British.)

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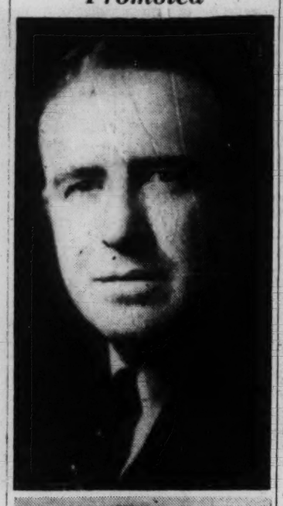

Above: James Tanham, elected Vice-President of Texas Corp. and the Texas Co. (Delaware), a subsidiary. Mr. Tanham formerly was assistant to the president. Below: Torrey H. Webb, made Vice-President and General Manager of Texas Company (California), a West Coast subsidiary.

OPM May Put Price Ceiling On Wood Pulp

WASHINGTON (AP)—Advancing prices may compel the Office of Price Administrator to impose a ceiling on wood pulp prices, Administrator Leon Henderson announced. Increases have ranged from $4 to $11.50 a ton, it was stated.

Mr. Henderson said four large companies had announced price increases for the last four months of the year, whereas he added that he had understood that in the absence of "unusual circumstances" no advances would be made for the remainder of 1941. An agreement, he asserted, was reached last spring by his office and a number of leading pulp companies which averted prices rises at that time.

The Price Administrator declared that if a ceiling were established it would be at or below third quarter levels.

The Tariff Commission, Mr. Henderson said, was conducting an industry-wide investigation into pulp producing costs at his request, and he therefore preferred to wait for the Commission's findings "before deciding whether action is necessary."

"However," he said, "there is ample evidence already at hand to show that the prices at which wood pulp has sold over the past 12 months have been more than adequate to most producers. To allow still higher prices when every effort must be made to resist inflation seems out of the question."

Mr. Henderson named these as having boosted contract pulp prices: Container Corporation of America, Chicago, conus brand pulp from $60 to $70 a ton; Eastern Corporation, Bangor, Maine, orono pulp from $63.50 to $75 a ton; West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, New York, soda pulp from $66 to $70 a ton; St. Regis Kraft Company, Tacoma, Wash., from $82.50 to $87.50 for October, with new prices for the rest of the year to be fixed later.

Mr. Henderson said representatives of these four companies, as well as other principal pulp firms, were being called to Washington for a meeting on Oct. 10.

New Source Book on International Distribution Costs Issued by Harvard

An international encyclopedia of distribution costs in approximately 30 separate lines of business and ranging over the past quarter of a century has just been issued by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

The purpose of this compendium, entitled "Distribution Costs — An International Digest," is to bring together in one volume, for the use of businessmen and research workers, a summary of all the available surveys of distributive costs, margins, and profits.

This newest Harvard contribution to the study of marketing expenses is compiled by three members of the School's Marketing staff, Professor Malcolm P. McNair, Professor Stanley F. Teele, and Miss Frances G. Mulhearn, Research Assistant. In spite of the difficulties of communication in a war-torn world, the editors were able to carry on collaboration with Dr. Julius Hirsch, the eminent European authority on Marketing, who has since arrived in this country and is now associated with the New School for Social Research.

The major sections of the digest present figures for some 30 trades, including such classifications as department stores, specialty stores, variety chains, clothing dry goods, shoes, furniture, jewelry, food, groceries, meat, milk, drugs, hardware, liquor, automobiles, automotive equipment, stationery, books, electrical supplies, lumber, building materials, plumbing and heating supplies, and so on.

These major trade divisions are in general subclassified geographically and include in every case figures for representative groups of concerns in the United States. Other countries for which data are presented comprise Germany, The Netherlands, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the Scandinavian countries. Most of the German, Dutch, and the Scandinavian figures were obtained from studies originated by Doctor Hirsch.

Surveys of retailers' costs predominate, with chains and independent dealers treated separately as far as the data are available. Figures are reproduced, however, for more than 10 wholesale trades; and the only existing published surveys (other than census figures) of manufacturers' distribution costs are presented.

Phelps Dodge Corp. Plans to Increase Production 80 P. C.

DOUGLAS, Ariz. (AP)—A $28,000,000 undertaking to increase production of copper at Phelps Dodge Corporation's Morenci, Ariz., development by 80 per cent is being worked out with the Defense Plant Corporation, western officials of Phelps Dodge said.

Preliminary plans have been perfected, but no definite agreement reached.

Phelps Dodge already has expended approximately $35,000,000 in developing the huge open pit mine at which production is expected to begin this fall. Preparations have been under way five years.

Under the expansion plan being discussed, the Defense Plant Corporation would provide an additional $28,000,000.

Normal production at Morenci, as originally contemplated, would be about 75,000 tons of copper a year. The defense plant corporation expenditure would make possible production of an additional 60,000 tons.

Furniture Upholstery Fabric Prices Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said that prices of furniture upholstery fabric had been stabilized by the voluntary action of a majority of producers.

Under the voluntary agreement, prices until November 10 will not exceed the prices prevailing on Sept. 10. Manufacturers may request price increases up to five per cent, however, and such requests will be acted on individually by the Office of Price Administration.

New Potato Standards

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that revised standards for potatoes, scheduled to become effective October 10, would be delayed until June 1, 1942. Officials explained that futures trading in potatoes had been unusually active in recent weeks and that placing new standards into effect at this time might cause market congestion and price disturbances.

First Boston Corp. Wins Gulf Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A group headed by First Boston Corp. has won, in competitive bidding, a new issue of $5,600,000 first mortgage bonds of Gulf Power Co. with an offer of $1,020.62 for each $1,000 bond.

Of the total $3,000,000 has been taken by one purchaser. The remaining $2,600,000 of the 3⅛ per cent bonds will be offered Oct. 8, at $1,030 and interest per bond.

The net proceeds of the bond issue will be used to redeem $2,500,000 of the Gulf Power Company's 5 per cent first mortgage series due 1968 and $3,100,000 of the 4 per cent bonds due 1951 and additional property construction.

Hosiery Shipments at New High Despite Silk Decline

NEW YORK (AP) — Shipments of women's full-fashioned silk hosiery in August totaled 2,186,723 dozen pairs, 25 per cent less than in August, 1940, the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers reported, although shipments of all types of stockings in the first eight months of 1941 aggregated a record high of 98,982,203 dozen pairs. The new record compared with the previous high of 88,055,157 dozen pairs in the first part of 1939.

The sharpest increase for the eight-month period was in all-nylon stockings, of which 4,844,905 dozen pairs were shipped compared with 1,096,913 in the 1940 period.

Army orders were reflected in a jump of 285 per cent in shipments of men's wool socks to 1,869,877 dozen pairs in the first eight months of this year from 485,226 dozen pairs in the 1940 eight months.

Welles, Halifax Urge Post-War Reconstruction Measures Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The United States, Great Britain and all free peoples should take immediate measures toward the reconstruction of world economy after the war on a sound basis, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared at the world trade dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, was another speaker.

Mr. Welles and Lord Halifax brought messages to the dinner, highlight of the twenty-eighth National Foreign Trade Convention on at the hotel, from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, both of whom voiced the hope for sounder world relationship after the war.

Roosevelt Message

President Roosevelt appealed to the convention to explore "fully and earnestly" the ways in which it can best contribute to the success of the national defense program.

"But in your case, as in the case of all of us, thinking and effort cannot stop there," he said, in part. "We must all be concerned not alone with overcoming the dangers which confront us now, but also with making sure that, when those dangers are over, we shall all make our best contribution toward building a world in which they will not recur. We must make sure that no effort will be spared to place international commerce on a basis of fair dealing, equality or treatment and mutual benefit."

Mr. Churchill voiced regret that his nation's "preoccupations in other fields" prevented as full British participation in the deliberations of the convention as they would wish "But," he said, "we shall follow them with keen interest and we have no doubt that they will contribute to the establishment of the better order to which we all look forward and for which the close co-operation of the English-speaking peoples will be so vital."

Lord Halifax urged that not only the United States and Britain, but other free nations, including those under the Nazi military machine, join in an effort now to smooth trade relations after the war.

"It is not too early for representatives of all these countries to take common counsel with each other, both on the problems of their own future trade and trade relations and on the whole problem of world trade reconstruction," he declared. "That is a task not for the representatives of government alone—possibly not in major part for governments—but one to which I would suggest that the commercial and financial institutions, economists, and the press of all our countries should give time and thought."

Funds Not Misused

The Ambassador reiterated assurances by the British Government that lend-lease funds have not been, and will not be, misused.

"You can rest assured that, as stated in our formal undertaking, lend-lease or substitute materials will not be applied in such a way as to enable our exporters to enter new markets or to extend their trade at the expense of United States exporters," he pledged. "On the contrary, the demand from foreign countries on the United Kingdom for goods far exceeds what in our concentration on the war effort we are able to supply."

Lord Halifax declared that in the "new Britain" rising out of the war his countrymen would not be "unduly governed by old theories when the facts and problems at our front door will be largely new.

"But so long as British temperament and character remain what they are—and this will be so long as there is an England—I have no fear that anything of value will be lost from the spirit of independence and enterprise on which the welfare of British nations has been based," he said.

Mr. Welles said world conditions "urgently demanded" that democratic peoples begin at once to study postwar economic reconstruction in order that "the tragedy which we see now being unfolded should not once more be brought to pass."

Would Act Now

"I can conceive of no greater misfortune than that the people of the United States and their Government should refrain from devoting themselves to the study of reconstruction until the end of the war; than that they should permit themselves to adopt the passive policy of 'wait and see,'" Mr. Welles asserted.

"The period following the present war will be fully as critical for us as is the present crisis. Forces of aggression now menace us from without. But dangers of another nature here and elsewhere will threaten us even after the war has ended in the victory of Great Britain and her allies over the powers that are seeking to place the whole of the world under their ignominious form of tyranny.

"There exists the danger, despite the clear lessons of the past, that the nations of the world will once more be tempted to resort to the same misguided policies which have had such disastrous consequences. And in the economic field especially there is danger that special interests and pressure groups in this country and elsewhere will once again selfishly and blindly seek preferences for themselves and discriminations against others."

Mr. Welles saw the creation of an economic order in the postwar world that will give free play to individual enterprise and provide security to men and women as "almost as essential to the preservation of free institutions as is the actual winning of this war."

U. S. Obligated

The Under-Secretary of State held that "far too little emphasis" had been placed upon the vital obligations of this country to cooperate to a far greater practical extent in assisting neighbor nations of the western hemisphere in the maintenance of their own national economies in the ever-increasing dislocation to which they are subjected.

He said the administration would continue its policy of promoting additional trade agreements "which will help during the emergency and which will assist in establishing a sound foundation for international trade after the war."

Mr. Aldrich came out for repeal of the Neutrality Act and declared that a Nazi victory would inevitably destroy the freedom of private enterprise to participate in foreign trade.

"We must recognize," he said, "the fact that war-time necessities may require the Government to take measures which limit it make more difficult the participation by private enterprise in foreign trade, just as the real or imagined exigencies of the domestic economic situation have necessitated government intervention in the conduct of domestic business by private enterprise. But we must also be alert to oppose the unnecessary imposition of such restrictions and to bring about the removal of such restrictions as may no longer be necessary."

The Captain Robert Dollar Memorial Award for the most distinguished contribution to the advancement of American foreign trade in the past year was bestowed on Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, by Willis H. Booth, chairman of the award committee.

New Non-Metallic Material Discovered To Replace Aluminum in Many Uses

DETROIT (AP)—The United States Rubber Company announced the development of a new non-metallic material designated to replace sheet aluminum in many important uses.

In presenting the new substance, identified only as formula C-102, company officials said it was made of fibrous and rubber-like ingredients and that except for small amounts of rubber consisted entirely of non-strategic materials unaffected by priorities.

The material was developed by company engineers seeking a container for self-sealing fuel tanks already in production by the United States Rubber Company. It already has been tested and approved for this use, company representatives said, by the United States Army.

Slightly thicker than one-eighth inch aluminum sheets as used in fuel tanks, it still is one-third lighter. It is claimed to have 60 per cent of the tensile strength of aluminum and under gunfire to resist ripping or shattering.

Among possible uses in normal industry suggested by company officials was as a substitute for aluminum panels now utilized in bus and truck body construction.

Safeway Stores Sales Increase 23 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Safeway Stores, Inc., sales for the four weeks ended Sept. 27, 1941, were $39,810,317, compared with $32,156,621 for the four weeks ended Sept. 28, 1940, an increase of 23.80 per cent.

Sales for the 40 weeks ended Sept. 27, 1941, were $346,573,052, against $304,379,485 for the 40 weeks ended Sept. 28, 1940, an increase of 13.86 per cent.

Stores in operation this year totaled 2,952 against 3,098 a year ago.

Real Estate Bonds Show An Increase in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of September real estate bonds advanced again, according to the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average covering 200 representative issues, and have thereby shown price increases for 15 consecutive months.

The advance during the month amounted to 1 per cent. This brings the advance for the first 9 months of 1941 to 11.4 per cent. The average dollar price per $1,000 bond is now $313 compared to $281 on December 31, 1940.

Although the advance this month is not as large as the 2.3 per cent shown in August, this is the second consecutive month in which every classification of the Price Average showed some increase.

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SEC to Review Cases of NASD Utility Fines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission has announced plans to review the cases of six of the 70 members of the National Association of Security Dealers, Inc., who were fined by the association for alleged violations of a selling agreement in the marketing of a $38,000,000 Public Service Company of Indiana bond issue.

The commission, in this type of action, aims to determine whether or not the association of "over-the-counter" dealers has exceeded the rights granted it under the Securities and Exchange Act and whether the action of the association violated the statute's provisions against the fixing of minimum profits and against the imposition of price schedules.

It is planned to publish hearings starting Nov. 17, but the names of the six members whose cases are to be reviewed will not be made public, the announcement said, since they were chosen from the 70 involved merely as test cases.

The practice in marketing transactions such as that involving the Indiana company's bonds, according to SEC officials, is for the head of the syndicate handling the issue to allot bonds to selected brokers and underwriters for sale. Those taking part sign a selling agreement binding them to make all sales during the life of the agreement in compliance with the specified terms.

"The alleged violations," the commission's announcement said, "consist of breach of those provisions of the selling agreement which stipulate that both underwriters and retail dealers shall maintain certain stated resale prices during the life of the agreement which, in this case, was not terminated by the syndicate manager until more than three months after the initial offering date. The association took disciplinary action on the ground that the conduct of its members violated its fair practice rule No. 1, which provides: 'A member, in the conduct of his business, shall observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade.'"

Any violations of the association's code are reviewed by "business conduct committees" made up of association members in 14 geographical sections of the country and disciplinary action is imposed by these committees for the association. Their decisions are reviewed by a national committee set up for the purpose at the association's headquarters.

In the current instance, it was said, fines of $10 a bond, up to a maximum of $200, were imposed on retail distributors for each bond sold in violation of the agreement. Fines of $20 a bond up to a maximum of $500 were imposed upon underwriters found guilty of agreement violations.

Rate on Record U. S. Borrowing Will Be Announced Thursday

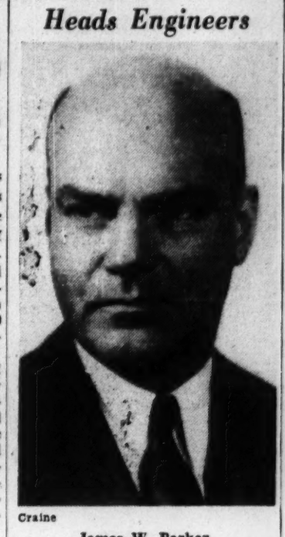
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury announced it would borrow $1,300,000,000 Thursday in the largest single cash financing operation of the Treasury since the Liberty Loan drives of the World War.

A new issue of long-term bonds will be sold to the investing public for $1,200,000,000 and an additional $100,000,000 of the new bonds will be sold for cash to government trust funds.

Officials said the money was needed to finance the approximately $1,000,000,000 a month deficit being caused by defense expenditures. Since July 1 defense has cost $3,620,024,832 out of total federal expenditures of $5,362,024,455.

In addition to the cash bond sales, an additional amount of similar securities will be issued to refund $204,425,400 of 1¼ per cent Treasury notes coming due Dec. 15.

Heads Engineers



Craine

James W. Parker

Elected by a letter ballot of the 15,000 members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to be president of the society during 1942. Mr. Parker is Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Detroit Edison Co.

St. Lawrence Seaway Seen as Way to Cut Heavy Freight Costs

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal officials foresee a yearly savings of $36,000,000 in freight charges by 1955 if the $285,000,000 St. Lawrence Seaway and power project is constructed.

In a special report to Secretary of Commerce Jones, R. N. Danielian, director of the St. Lawrence survey, estimated that the new traffic demands in the Great Lakes area would be 10,000,000 long tons by 1955.

To meet the requirements of handling such traffic, he contended new capital costs of railroads, not including trackage and terminals, would be between $311,000,000 to $340,000,000 as compared with $235,000,000 for the seaway.

He predicted that traffic for the seaway would develop slowly and would be drawn chiefly from "future new interregional and international trade both in quantity and on kind of goods."

Asserting his figures were "conservative estimates," Mr. Danielian said that in the depression years 1929-1938 there was traffic of more than 4,600,000 short tons that might have been carried over the seaway, had it been in existeince, at a saving of $4 a ton compared to rail.

The estimates, he diclosed, were based on a study of 17 selected commodities.

If world peace were established under "democratic auspices" with the responsibility of economic rehabilitation and reconstruction of devastated areas of Europe, Asia and Africa, he said it "would certainly lead to an unprecedented expansion of exports and imports."

Should the conflict abroad end unfavorably toward the United States and Canada, Danielian asserted the seaway's significance would be militafy and strategic making available a new outlet to the sea protected 1,000 miles nearer Europe than present ocean lanes.

Wage Control Is Opposed By C. I. O. Official

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ralph Hetzel, Jr., CIO's head economist, expressed the opinion to Congress that government control of wages would spell the end of collective bargaining.

Under questioning by Rep. Lynch (D), New York, Mr. Hetzel said that under wage control "the whole function of unions would be wiped out" and that wages set as ceilings under a control plan would be wiped out" and that wages set as ceilings under a control plan would tend to become both the maximum and minimum wage

The CIO official was before the House Banking Committee at its hearing on price control legislation.

What CIO Sacrifices

Representative Wilbur Mills (D-Ark) asked Mr. Hetzel "what sacrifices is the CIO ready to offer" in the national emergency.

"I didn't know we were being asked to come her and offr sacrifices," Mr. Hetzel replied.

"If we freeze the cost of living—put farmers and industry in a strait jacket—by legislation that they could realize only six per cent on their investment—free the cost of living as of today—do you suppose the CIO would go along with us in a ceiling on wages?" queried Mr. Mills.

"I think the CIO would volunteer to go along on wage adjustments so as not to disrupt our economy," replied Mr. Hetzel.

Mr. Mills asked if the CIO favored control of farmers and industry by legislation but insisted on having for itself the voluntary right to bargain and adjust wages.

Mr. Hetzel replied that it did.

Farmers' Attitude

"Farmers are ready to sacrifice if other groups sacrifice," said Mr. Mills, "I don't believe they will go along with any legislation which does not regulate wages, but they are willing to share sacrifices of other groups."

The representative added "I am afraid if we pass legislation without some controls on wages we are going to mane a further mess" of the inflationary situation.

Representative Lynch commented "everything that labor has gained would be sacrificed if we put a control on wages without a guarantee that inflation will be stopped."

Mr. Hetzel argued that increased production was the best way to control inflation and termed the so-called Baruch plan for over-all control of prices, wages and profits "impossible."

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 75c per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation, payable October 28, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 15, 1941. Books will not be closed.
WM. B. DUNLAP
September 25, 1941 Treasurer

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1941

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 602,120
1941 volume to date 108,515,282
1940 volume to date 157,242,980

Stock Market Uncertain In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—A mild buyer-preference for air transports and a few manufacturing stocks stood out in a generally ragged stock market today.

As the final hour approached, the ticker barely stuttered along, and the day's transactions promised to reach only about 500,000 shares.

Dow Chemical had a sharp rise on negligible turnover, while Allied Chemical and Eastman Kodak, lightly dealt, lost a point or so.

Making occasional progress in the uncertain swing of quotations were such issues as U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Pan American Airways, United Air Lines, American Airlines, Santa Fe, and Southern Railway.

Showing a tendency to give ground were Union Carbide, Westinghouse, New York Central, International Harvester, Standard Oil (N. J.), and Texas Corp.

In a spotty curb market, Singer and Montgomery Ward "A," dipped sharply in odd-lot deals but most active issues were unchanged or minor fractions either way.

Rising Trends in Bonds

Small rising trends appeared late today in a generally irregular bond market.

Minor gains were in predominance toward the close after earlier weakness, although the rate of trading was too small to establish very definite trends.

U. S. Governments generally followed a steady course and, in over-the-counter dealings, recorded prices which ranged from unchanged to small degrees higher.

Operations among corporates were on a strictly selective basis with lower-priced rails getting the larger play.

On the upside were Colorado & Southern 4½s, Firestone Tire 3s, Warren Brothers 6s, and Nickel Plate 4½s. Moving lower were New York Central 5s, Western Union 5s, Commercial Mackay issues with warrant, and Illinois Central 4s.

In the foreign list, declines were registered for Yokohama 6s, New South Wales 5s, Denmark 6s, and Canada 3s.

War Risk Insurance Rates on Shipping Cut for Some Areas

NEW YORK (AP)—War risk insurance rates on the cargoes of British and allied combatant nation ships sailing the Atlantic from the western hemisphere to Portugal and Gibraltar were ordered reduced by American Marine Insurance Underwriters.

Premiums will be cut, effective Oct. 8, to 4 per cent of the value of the shipments from the present 5 per cent.

Announcement of the reduction, which also affects shipments to the Atlantic ports of Spain and to Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries and Cape Verde Islands, came at about the same time Secretary Ickes said that Britain, "due to greatly diminished sinkings" might soon be able to release 10 to 15 American tankers now carrying oil in British service.

Insurance men carefully refrained from commenting on the reason for the rate cut further than stating: "We have been able to revalue the situation in the Atlantic."

Another war risk rate reduction to 4 per cent from 5 was made for shipments in any foreign flag ship between the western hemisphere and the Red Sea, south of Egypt, by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

The war risk rate on cargoes carried by foreign flag ships from the western hemisphere to the Persian Gulf and the East and Far East by way of the Cape of Good Hope also was cut from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent.

Wheat Prices Rise On Short Covering

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—After an early decline had carried prices of wheat and other grains and soybeans to the lowest levels for the past several weeks, the market reversed its early downward trend today and all commodities rallied. Grains erased losses and substituted fractional net gains.

Traders attributed the recovery partly to buying inspired by implications of further governmental purchases of agricultural produce in connection with the lend-lease program. Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickward's testimony that penalties for marketings of excess wheat may be continued through the next crop year and his outline of huge amounts of probable lend-lease purchases of livestock products and some other commodities, including soybeans products, attracted attention.

Brown Brothers Harriman Assets Show Increase

The financial statement of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., private bankers, as of September 30, 1941, shows an increase in total assets to $151,513,263 compared with $150,537,304 on June 30, 1941, and $142,454,118 on September 30, 1940. Deposits increased to $129,302,370, compared with $127,082,581 on June 30, and $121,541,297 on September 30, last year.

Loans and advances were $32,469,331 compared with $32,863,124 on June 30 and $21,795,006 on September 30, 1940.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canada Shows Gain in 1940 Credit Balance

OTTAWA—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that in 1940 Canada's current account transactions with other countries resulted in a surplus of $176,000,000—an increase of $39,000,000 from 1939.

"In more normal periods, Canada has had a deficiency in current transactions with the United States, which has been covered by her considerably larger surplus with sterling countries," the bureau said.

"The war has greatly increased both the sterling surplus and the deficiency of the United States dollars. . . ."

Rise in Exports to U. K.

During 1940 the net credit balance on current account with the United Kingdom was $347,000,000 compared with $126,000,000 in 1939, "the increase being accounted for chiefly by the rise in exports from $332,000,000 in 1939 to $551,000,000 in 1940. Current account with other Empire countries in 1940 showed a credit balance of $76,000,000 compared with $37,000,000 in the previous year. Net credits from current transactions with foreign countries other than the United States stood at $22,000,000—a drop of $44,000,000 from 1939.

The credit balance from all these sources was $445,000,000. From this figure was subtracted Canada's $269,000,000 debit balance on current transactions with the United States, leaving the net credit balance of $176,000,000.

The debit balance with the United States in 1939 was only $89,000,000 and the bureau said the big increase last year was "due mainly to greatly increased net commodity imports." Imports from the United States increased from $472,000,000 to $717,000,000 while exports rose from $344,000,000 to $424,000,000.

Gross capital receipts by Canada from Empire countries totaled $116,000,000, "made up chiefly of capital expenditures by the United Kingdom on war plants in Canada."

Gross Payments

Apart from $248,000,000 paid for gold which was bought from Great Britain in part settlement of her deficiency with Canada, and was used in turn to settle part of Canada's deficiency in the United States, Canada's gross capital payments to Empire countries totaled $334,000,000.

Of this amount, $223,000,000 represents the United Kingdom's residual requirements for Canadian dollars on current and capital account which were supplied by the Dominion Government. Of this, $141,000,000 was provided by repatriation—redemption in advance of maturity of certain Dominion and guaranteed Canadian National Railways bond issues held in the United Kingdom. The rest, $82,000,000, was provided through accumulation of sterling balance by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Industrialist Says WomenEnteringMore Into Business World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Women are going places in business and are offering ever stiffening competition to men in industry and the professions, according to Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corporation.

"The competition that women offer is going to become even keener," Mr. Francis told a luncheon meeting of the New York League of Business and Professional Women and the Sales Executive Club of New York at the Roosevelt Hotel here, a feature of National Business Women's Week.

"Women belong in business," he continued. "Women have their rights in the professions in this country and women are going places."

Mr. Francis cautioned women not to be "barkers," snapping at every one; "wheedlers," hinting continually; "weepers," "apers," refusing to be themselves, or "blitskriegers" who want matters handled according to their ideas and at their convenience.

Elizabeth Arden, operator of beauty salons bearing her name, declared that women were well fitted for important offices in business.

"Women invented management, and we originated group control," she declared. "Government itself is simply a magnified copy of household law and order for which our great-grandmothers furnished the pattern. The very word 'economics' means home regulation."

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	124.14	28.86	18.12
Net change	—.28	—.05	—.05
Previous close	124.42	28.83	18.17
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary

American Airlines, Inc.

NEW YORK—Establishing a new record for passenger traffic in a single month, American Airlines, Inc., transported 133,993 revenue passengers in September. This compares with 93,376 revenue passengers carried in September of 1940, and the 128,408 revenue passengers of August this year.

U. S. H. A. Loan Notes Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Authority announced more than $85,000,000 of temporary loan notes of 27 local housing authorities would be sold October 14 and 21 to private bidders offering the lowest interest rates. Bids will be opened by the various local authorities in their respective communities.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¼s 46-44	107.5	107.5	107.5
8 2½s 58-56	104.18	104.16	104.16
20 2¾s 65-60	111.17	111.17	111.17

New York City Bonds

125 3s 80	111	110¼	110⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	76	76	76
6 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜
27 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62	61⅜	62
13 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	59¾	59½	59½
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	66⅝	66½	66½
8 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 Am T & T 3¼s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
22 Am T & T 3½s 61	109	108⅝	109
25 Am T & T 3s 56	112⅛	111⅞	112⅛
3 Arm Del 4s 55	107	106⅞	106⅞
24 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109½
14 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90⅝	90⅜	90¾
6 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 AT&SF 4½s 58	102½	102½	102½
8 AtlAcChn AL 4½s 44	100½	100½	100½
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101	101	101
19 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76½	76¼	76¼
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	69½	69½	69½
10 A C Line 4½s 64	62	62	62
10 A C Line 5s 45	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
12 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	101	101	101
14 B&O 1st mtg 4S st	59⅜	59⅛	59⅜
10 B&O 95 st A	33⅜	33	33
3 B&O 2000 st O	33¼	33¼	33¼
17 B&O 96 st F	33⅛	33	33
83 B&O cv 60 st	32⅜	32¼	32¼
10 B&O 4s 48	58	57⅞	58
7 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49⅝	49	49
4 B&O S W 50 st	42½	42¼	42¼
3 B&O T C 4s 50	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	48	48	48
5 Bang & A cv 4s 51 st	48	48	48
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110	110	110
5 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	133	133	133
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Big Sandy 4s 44	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	73¼	73¼	73¼
36 Boston&Me 4½s 70	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 47	110	110	110
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105	105
13 Buf R&P 57 st	38	37¾	38
3 Bur C R&No 5s 34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34lc	6	6	6
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Can Nat 5s . 9 Oct	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Can Nor 4½s 46	112½	112½	112½
3 Can Pac 5s 44	106¼	105⅞	106¼
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	68	68	68
10 Celanese 3s 55	103	102⅞	103⅛
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4	4	4
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	52	51¾	51¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70	70	70
1 Cen R R N J 4s 87	16½	16½	16½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Ches&Ohio 4½s 78	121½	121½	121½
1 Chi&Alton 3s 49	13	13	13
1 Chi&Eastern 5½s 48	13½	13½	13½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s2037C	18	18	18
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	23½	23½	23½
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14½	14⅜	14½
24 CRI&P 4s 88	22	21¾	22
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	109	109
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	103	102¾	102¾
13 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95½	95	95¼
2 Childs Co 5s 43	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 Cin Gas & El 3½s 66	110½	110	110
36 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71½	71½	71½
1 CCC&StL S WM 4s 91	48½	48¼	48½
2 leve&Pitts 4½s 42A	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
8 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	72	72	72
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	65¾	65¾	65¾
4 Col F&I 5s 70	85	85	85
93 Col & So 4½s 80	19¼	17⅞	19
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104	104	104
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	104	104	104
19 Comi Mack inc 69ww	55¼	55	55¼
2 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Comwith Ed cv 3½s58	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110	110	110
1 Con Edis 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	105	105
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	81¾	81¾	81¾
26 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	104¾	104¾
5 Crane 2¾s 50	101	101	101
6 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	98¼	98	98
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	27	27	27
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s42rct	25¾	24½	25
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
8 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
14 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54¾	54½	54¾
1 D&RG 4s 36	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 D&RG West 5s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
27 D&RG 5s 55 Asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 D&RG West 5s 78	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Det Ed 3½s 68	111	111	111
12 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 DulMissabe&Int½s52	108	108	108
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Elec Auto L 2¾s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Erie rfg 5s 67	30⅞	30¾	30¾
7 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¾	30¾	30¾
19 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	51½	51⅜	51½
8 Erie 4s 96 wi	86¼	86	86¼
23 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99	98⅝	98⅝
13 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9	9
3 Francis Sug 6s 56	69	69	69
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	93¾	93¼	93¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
13 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	88	87¾	87¾
5 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98	98	98
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Gulf M & N 5s 50	88	88	88
7 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	66	65¾	66
12 GulfM&Oh inc 2015	46½	46	46
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39¾	39	39¾
25 HudMan rfg 5s 57	43	42¾	43
16 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104⅝	104½	104½
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	40	40	40
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41	40¾	41
10 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	42½	42⅜	42½
8 Ill Cen 5s 55	51	50¾	50¾
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	45¾	45	45¼
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41¼	41	41
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 50	24	24	24
2 Inspirat C Corp 4s 52	101	101	101
30 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	99¾	99¾	99¾
50 Int T&T 4½s 52	47¾	46¾	47¼
36 Int T&T 5s 55	51	50¼	51
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	51½	51½	51½
3 KSPtS&Mem 4s 36	47	47	47
11 K C South 5s 50	69¾	69¾	69¾
5 K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84½	84¼	84½
10 LE&West 3s 47	93	93	93
2 L&&MS 3½s 97 reg	83½	83½	83½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 6	4	4	4
13 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34¼	34	34½
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¼	30¾	31¼
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29⅝	29½
2 Loews 3½s '46	104	103	104
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97¼	97¼	97¼
103 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82½	82½	82½
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89½	89⅜	89½
12 Louis & N 4s '60 B	107½	107½	107½
19 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86	85⅝	86
1 Lou&N Mobile 4½s '45	110½	110½	110½
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
18 Manati Sug 4s '57	45	44½	45
4 McKess&Rob 3½s '56	104½	104½	104½
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	110	110	110
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	62	62	62
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
18 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	47	45	47
3 Mil Sparta&NW 4s '47	24	24	24
12 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	9	9	9
14 MSP&SS Marie 6s '46	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 MSP&SS Mar 3½s '78	61½	61½	61½
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11¼	10¾	11¼
4 Mo-Ill 5s '59	90	90	90
16 M-K-T 5s '62 A	26¾	26¼	26¼
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10½	10½	10½
30 M-K-T 4½s '78	22½	22	22½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	32½	32½	32½
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	21¾	21¾	21¾
72 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	27¾	27¾	27¾
46 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	27¼	27¼	27¼
22 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	28¾	28¼	28¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	27¼	27¼	27¼
31 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¾	2¼	2¾
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
5 Mor & Essex 3s 55	41¾	41¾	41½
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38⅜	38¼	38¼
2 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	106	106	106
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	61	61	61
1 NEngT&T 4½s 61 B	126	126	126
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	108	108	108
2 N Or Term 4s 53	73½	73½	73½
30 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40½	40½	40½
1 NY&Queens&L5s46	55	55	55
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	48¼	48¼	48¼
3 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	111	111	111
70 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	57	57
71 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	51½	51½
3 NYC cn 4s 98	87¾	86¾	86¾
19 NYC 3½s 46	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 NYC cv 3½s 52	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 NYC & HR 4s 42	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 NYC & HR 3½s 97	80½	80½	80½
9 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73	73	73
26 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61⅞	61⅜	61⅝
7 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	100½	100	100
2 N Y Connect 3½s 65	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	75	75	75
16 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63½	62½	62½
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	55	55	55
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¼	29	29
15 NYNH&H cln 4s 40	47¼	47	47¼
2 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28¾	28½	28½
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	26	26	26
16 NYNH&H 3½s 54	28½	28¼	28½
2 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11¾	11½	11½
5 NY S&W Term 5s 43	86	86	86
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110½	110½	110½
1 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	99	99	99
1 NiagaraFalls P 3½s 86	110¼	110¼	110¼
22 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	108	108	108
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	27	27	27
2 Norf & W 4s 96	128	128	128
3 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105½	106½	106½
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¾	63½	63½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53½	53½	53½
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	72	72	72
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	41	41¼
1 Nor-Sta Pow 3s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	85	85	85
7 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	111½	111½	111½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	86	86	86
13 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	104½	104¾	104¾
7 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	99½	99¾	99½
2 Penn Co 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Pen P&Le 3½s 69	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112	112	112
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¾	121¾	121¾
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108	107¾	108
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	92½	93
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	101½	101½	101½
8 Pen RR 4½s 84E	101½	101	101½
6 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 PeoGL&C Chi 5s 47	116½	116½	116½
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	70½	70½	70½
6 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63½	63½	63½
17 Pere Marq 5s 56	62	62	62
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¼	107½	107¼
4 Phil Bal&Wash 5s 74	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
8 Phila Co 4½s 61	107¼	107½	107½
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	64	64	64
28 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86½	86	86¾
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	79¾	79¾	79¾
5 Rrg Jer Cen 4s 51	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	43½	43½	43½
1 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	15½	15½	15½
1 Sapulpa Pow 4½s 66	97½	97½	97½
27 St L S F 5s 50 B	15	15	15
56 St L S F 4½s 78	15½	15½	15½
1 St L S F 4s 50 A	15	15	15
2 St L S F 4s 50A ct	14½	14½	14½
25 St L SW rfg 5s 90	19¼	19	19
6 St L SW 1st 4s 89	75	74	75
1 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	58½	58½	58½
13 SA&A Pass 4s '43	89	87¾	89
13 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8½	8½	8½
8 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sea A L aj 5s '49	11½	11½	11½
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13½	13½	13½
3 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	5¾	5¾	5¾
14 Sea-AlFla 6s '35A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
18 Shell Un 2½s '54	99	99¼	99¼
3 Silesian-Am 7s 41	67	67	67
3 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106⅝	106½	106⅝
19 So Bell T & T 3½s '79	108½	108¾	108⅜
14 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50¼	50¼	40
15 Sou Pac 4½s '81	49¾	49¾	49¾
41 So Pac 4½s '69	49½	49½	49½
25 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63½	63½	63½
2 So Pac cit 4s '49	47½	47½	47½
22 So Pac 3¾s '46	72¼	72¼	72¼
39 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51¾	51¼	51½
13 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	77¼	77	77¼
16 South Ry 6½s '56	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	90¼	80	80¼
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	92	91½	92
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	60⅜	60⅜	60¾
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111½	111½	111½
20 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106⅝	106⅜	106¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108⅜	108¼	108
1 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101¼	101	101
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64	64	64
7 Toron'o H & Buf 4s 46	100	100	100
1 Tr-Con Oil Cal 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
1 Un Pac 4s 2008	99	99	99
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	76½	76½	76½
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	90½	90½	90½
3 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	103	102¾	103
1 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Va Ir CGC 5s 49	67	67	67
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	109	108¾	108¾
2 Wabash 4½s 1st 75	22	21¾	21¾
20 Wabash 1st 5s 39	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
30 Wabash 2d 5s 39	29	29	29
10 Wabash 5s 80 D	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Wabash Om3½s 41	22¼	22½	22¼
7 Wabash 5s 76 B	21¾	21¾	21¾
14 Wabash 4½s 78C	20½	20⅜	20⅜
9 Wabash 4s 54	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
37 Warren Bros 6s 41	87	84½	86⅝
5 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47½
1 West Sr 4s 2361 reg	44	44	44
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25¾	25¾	25¾
3 Westn Un 5s 51	88½	88½	88½
11 Western Un 5s 60	85½	85½	85¼
3 Western Ry 4½s 50	85	84¾	85
3 Wheel St 3½s 66	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
8 Wis Cen 4s 49	41¾	41½	41¾
27 Youngs S&T 5s 48	102¾	102½	102½
11 Young S & T 3¼s 60	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	11½	11½	11½
4 Australia 5s 55	75½	75½	75½
7 Australia 5s 57	75½	75½	75½
4 Australia 4½s 58	69¾	69¼	69¼
10 Brazil 8s 41	23½	23½	23½
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19½	19¼	19½
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	20	20	20
1 Buen A 3s 84	40	40	40
1 Buen A 4½s 77	55¾	55¾	55¾
5 Buen A 4½s Aug 78	56	56	56
12 Buen A 4½s 75	57½	57½	57½
1 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
6 Canada 4s 60	106	106	106
1 Canada 3¼s 61	99½	99½	99½
18 Canada 3s 66	96	96	96
11 Canada 2¾s 67	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Canada 2½s 45	99½	99½	99½
5 Canada 2¼s 44	99½	99½	99½
1 Chile MkBk6½s37asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Cuba 5½s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Cuba 5s 1904! 44	103	103	103
1 Denmark 4s 62	70	70	70
2 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	11	11	11
2 Gt Con EIP Jap 7s 44	74	74	74
3 N Sou Wales 5s 57	78	78	78
3 N Sou Wales 5s 58	84	83	83
5 Norway 4½s 56	51¾	51½	51½
22 Norway 3¼s 65	48¾	48	48
10 Norway 4s 63	48	48	48
20 Panama 3½s 94 A st	66¾	66	66
13 Panama 3½s 67 B	105	104	105
4 Peru 7s 59	9½	9¼	9½
7 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	8¾	9
93 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12	11¾	11¾
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Sao Paul City 8s 52	16	16	16
2 Sao Paulo 8s 56	25	25	25
3 Serbs Cr & Sl 7s 62	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	39	39	39
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	21	21	21
6 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	6	5¾	5¾
1 Yokohama 6s 61	43½	43½	43½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,897,000; previous day, 7,704,300; week ago, 5,617,300; year ago, 5,942,450; two years ago, 6,115,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,619,297,050; year ago, 1,204,376,550; two years ago, 1,612,701,200.

wd—With declaration. xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Assoc D G, 2d pf	$5.75	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Boston Accep Co, Inc. 7 pf	17½c	..	Sep. 30	....
Fenton Un C & D pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 16	Oct. 10
Melchers Dist pf	30c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
N Y Trap Rock pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Reed (C A) Co "A"	52½c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Southeastern Inv Tr, inc (Lexington, Ky)	$5.15n	pf	Oct. 1	Sep. 27

Priorities and Shortages Perplex Home Builders as National Defense Grows

To Build Home Now or Wait: Pro and Con of the Question

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To build that dream home now or wait until after the defense emergency is over . . . that is the question. And building experts have been answering with such widely diverging opinions that it looks as though "your guess is as good as any."

If you had 14 pounds of copper wire, perhaps you could go right ahead now, according to specialists of the Associated Press. But the chances are you could not get the wiring, and what is a house without wiring?

Of course, if you plan to build a home for $6,000 or less, you might obtain a defense priority rating entitling you to get the needed materials, if there are any to get. But to attain such priority the house must be close to a defense plant or offices and defense workers must be given first claim to renting.

Other housing experts say that in the spring, when home building is usually at its peak season, all stored up materials will be gone and builders, architects, realty salesmen and building labor will be looking for new jobs in other fields. Builders in most large metropolitan centers will not start putting up a house until they have all the materials needed for construction stored on the site.

Assurance in Materials

On the other hand, American Builder states that practically every material for building is plentiful, so that no serious shortage will develop in lumber, brick, cement, plaster tile, glass, roofing and shingles. It is also pointed out that, contrary to prevailing impressions, critical materials used to make nails, bathtubs, sinks, heating plants, pipes and ducts, electric wiring and hardware are available in sufficient quantities, after defense needs are met, to permit the building industry to maintain its present levels.

Yet other building students state that anyone who telephones the civilian supply section of the Office of Production Management, to ask what the prospects are for finishing a home started today, is told that his chance is 1 in 100. They are also informed that whatever materials are left over after defense needs are met will be allotted first to civilian construction already under way and then to projects for modernization and repair.

Even in defense housing the only copper allowed is said to be for wiring, and in order to cut down on wiring costs, restrictions have been placed on the number of electrical outlets. Hence, defense housing will not be all that it should be to comply with modern standards.

Copper tubing is not allowed in plumbing, since galvanized iron can be substituted.

Defense Workers First

Right now the defense worker in Alaska has more chance of having a new home than the banker in Westchester, according to the Wall Street Journal. While both of them can probably get their houses finished with more or less waiting, the defense worker will get his place done much faster than the banker.

In charge of all this construction in Washington is Charles F. Palmer, building man from Georgia, to whom builders must apply for a minimum delay on their materials. If Mr. Palmer decides that homes are needed for defense workers in a given section, he can speed materials in that direction. Otherwise, builders must stand in line and take their chances.

Under Palmer-imposed restrictions, what are builders in the vast realty field going to do? Frankly, they do not know. Fall conferences, both local and national in scope, will aim at solutions.

Topics at Meetings

The Urban Land Institute meeting at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Oct. 15-17 will offer some clues to the future. And high on the program of topics to be discussed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards meeting in Detroit, Nov. 4-7, is the issue of substitute materials to replace metals on the emergency defense listings.

But realty experts cannot forget that this is an era of housecleaning in the industry, for reappraising of high property assessments, for revamping of horse-and-buggy day building codes that keep back new materials and for salvaging entire neighborhoods from blight and disintegration.

Hence, that "dream home" when realized may be a better one for less money as the result of what seems to be trying times for would-be home owners and those who handle the contracts.

California Realtors See Standards Steadily Elevated

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif., Oct. 8—Pausing briefly in the midst of a semi-boom period to take stock, California realtors are assured that while business is good and getting better, the ethics and standards of their calling are being elevated rather than lowered, and that the future gives all promise of progress in this respect.

Paul S. Bomberger of Modesto, retiring President of the California Real Estate Association, and in charge of the four-day convention in progress here, injected a new note into the proceedings by suggesting courses in real estate practice in the State's universities.

"I like to think of real estate handling as a profession rather than as a business," he said, "and there is no present method of competent instruction for young men or young women who want to enter upon a real estate career. We need the ideas and the enthusiasms of youth."

Elaborating on this subject in an interview, Mr. Bomberger asserted that he would be in favor of full four-year courses in the universities, and a graduation degree such as Bachelor of Real Estate.

Professional Standards Urged

"I would not limit real estate handling to the holders of college degrees," he said, "but I would put its graduate practitioners on a level with those of the other learned professions.

"Far too often," he added, "the real estate man of today is not a specialist in his work, but just happens to be in it because it is of easy entry, and, in busy times like these he may do fairly well at it in a financial way.

"In proposing a college degree for real estate people I am thinking mainly of the public we all must serve. The training and ethics instilled through a college course would be an invaluable asset to our profession—or business.

"A run-of-the-mill real estate man, even with the best of intentions, may, through lack of experience or untrained judgment, advise an elderly couple, say, to invest their all in properties that are foredoomed to decrease in value.

"In a college course, under competent instructors, the real estate student would learn about farm soils, drainage, irrigation, about appraising; he would learn business law, without knowledge of which no real estate dealer is wholly competent; he would learn many, many things. And he would be a tremendous asset to the firm fortunate enough to secure his services at the end of his college course."

Requirements More Rigid

Mr. Bomberger believes that enough sound and needful instruction could be packed into a concentrated four-year university course so that a novice could not hope to acquire its equivalent in a full lifetime of practical experience alone.

Clarence Urban, State Real Estate Commissioner, told the assembled realtors that State requirements are being made more and more rigid, both as to licensing and inspection.

"We are trying constantly to make a profession out of the business," he said.

"State examinations for licenses for both brokers and salesmen are being made increasingly more difficult. Even so, a greater percentage of applicants are passing because the word has gone out and they know they must study and really learn, or they will fail.

"We are revoking many licenses, and are weeding out the racketeers and chiselers, those who impose on elderly people and who fail to return advance fees which should be returned."

No dealers who have been barred in other States may come to California and obtain licenses to practice, the Commissioner said. A close check is made of each applicant. A few applicants have been found to have criminal records. Needless to say, these do not secure licenses.

The Commissioner paid a weighty compliment to members of the California Real Estate Association when he said that during his two-year tenure he has not had to take action against as many as half a dozen of its members. The organization numbers about 3,600 real estate firms and their employees. There are many more dealers in the State who are not members of the Association.

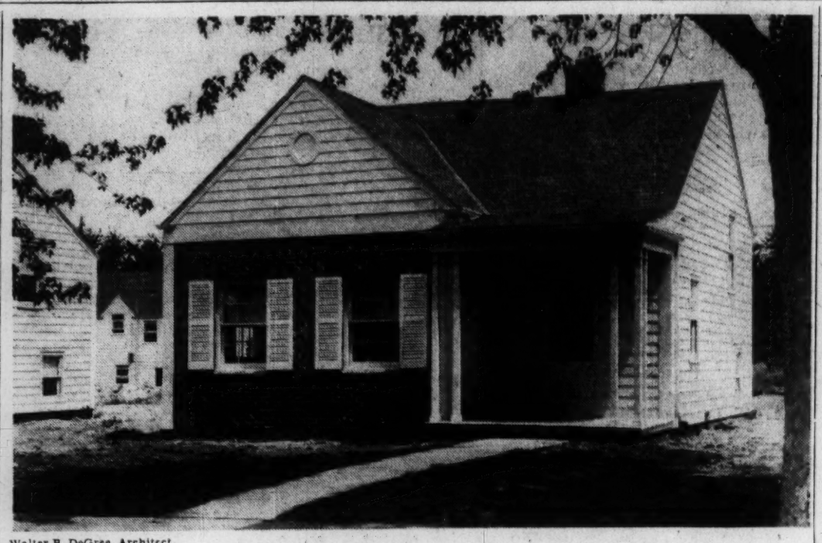
Population Gain Seen

David B. Simpson, Portland, Ore., Northwest Regional Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, preferred to regard real estate practice as a business instead of a profession, for the reason, he said, that "it deals with practical rather than theoretical matters, and is not based on scientific principles."

He, too, however, in an address linking the State or local real estate associations or boards to the national parent body, stressed the importance of standards of practice which, he said, "if they are to live, must grow."

Glen D. Willaman, Secretary of the California Association, predicted that California will have a population of 8,000,000 within 10 years, and thus become the third State in population.

Other speakers were Mayor Z. S. Leymel of Fresno; V. O. Watts, economist of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; Harold W Kennedy of Los Angeles, a member of the State Council of Defense; Mrs. Evelyn Marshall, Chairman of the Secretaries' Division of the State Association; Richard F. Harding, Secretary of the Salt Lake City Real Estate Board, and Ray Smith, Assistant Secretary of the San Francisco Real Estate Board.



Walter B. DeGree, Architect

Six Rooms on Three Levels for $3,650

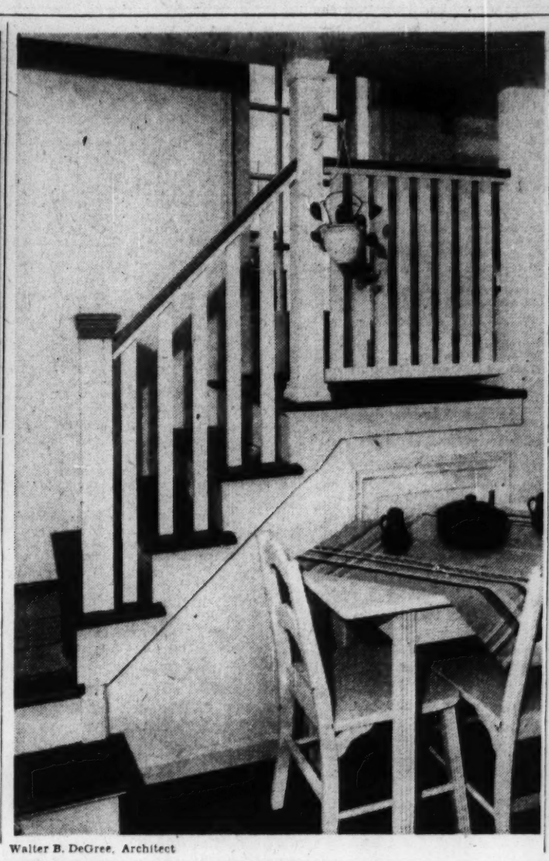
Think of it . . . six rooms on three separate floor levels for only $3,650. That's what the Cooke Construction Company of Detroit is giving, as pictured above, with half-brick fronts. Already 400 of these homes have been built in the Middle West.

Exteriors give little indication of the size and unusual design within. From the front, the trilevel homes look like any other small, low-cost house. But the staggered windows on the side of the house (see picture) indicate the levels, as well as the 3½-foot basement beneath the lower living level.

The kitchen, dining room, utility room and laundry are on the first level, which cuts three feet into the basement depth. Seven risers take one to the second level landing (see stairway photo) with living room and study. Look close and you will see the start of the flight to the third level of two bedrooms and bath.

There is no excavation below the living room, and only a 3½-foot excavation for the "basement," but headroom is still 8½ feet in the basement, 8 feet on the ground floor, and 7½ feet on the top level.

Usual objections to "basement" living are overcome in the tri-level home by ample lighting from four windows and a glazed door, insulation both inside and out on the concrete walls, and a double wood flooring with a vapor sealing raised off the concrete floor.



Walter B. DeGree, Architect

Defense Homes In Two Months Exceed 16,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—More than 16,000 homes for defense workers . . . an average of about 250 a day . . . were built by Federal Works Agency units during the months of July and August, John H. Carmody, FWA Administrator, announced today.

During the month of July 16 more houses were built every day than in June. That average increase held for the month of August over the month of July. The total for the year to date is well over 30,000 housing units.

The largest defense housing program to be started in any one time in the East was launched when ground was broken for three projects in Philadelphia this month. Scheduled to be rushed to completion within six months, these projects will house a total of 1400 families of workers employed at the Frankford Arsenal and other local points producing defense materials.

Three-fourths of each project will be open areas for light, air and recreation. There will be a community building containing a large meeting room and club rooms.

The largest of the three projects replaces "Bella Vista," the ancestral estate of Mrs. Bessie Dobson Altemus. The new development, however, will retain the famed lawns and sunken gardens as a community green. Its 71 buildings of permanent masonry construction will be faced with brick.

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"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly, on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURE IN WASHINGTON — Story of Senate page boys, with a Senator and a girl reporter helping a hard-boiled youngster.—M, Y.

A GIRL, A GUY, AND A GOB—Farcical comedy with ingenious gags Light but entertaining.—M, Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

ARIZONA — Elaborate Western with romance and gun play.—M, Y.

A VERY YOUNG LADY—Interesting mainly as Jane Withers' debut in more mature roles.—M, Y.

A YANK IN THE R.A.F. — Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAD MEN OF MISSOURI—The Younger Brothers, bandits, brought to the screen in Robin Hood guise.—M, Y

BIG STORE—The Marx Brothers up to new antics, with a department store as a background. There are dull passages, but the concluding chase is in their best tradition.—M, Y, C.

BILLY THE KID—Fictionalized account of the title character, setting forth his semi-conversion to law and order. Technicolor more satisfying than the story.—M, Y

BLACKOUT—Spy melodrama with superior production.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip characters. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOOD AND SAND—Two-hour Technicolor spectacle of bull fighting.—M

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment to foundlings.—M, Y

BRIDE CAME C. O. D.—Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long and stretched, some inconsequential, and some innuendo.—M

BRIDE WORE CRUTCHES — Newspaper story told with an eye to humor and excitement.

BUCK PRIVATES—Slapstick farce in a training camp, amusing to those who like Abbott and Costello.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted, Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y

CHEERS FOR MISS BISHOP—Romance becomes one of the three R's in a sentimal, well-acted story about a frontier college teacher.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

COME LIVE WITH ME—Some delightful moments relieve comedy about a marriage of convenience.—M.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DEVIL AND MISS JONES—Amusing comedy with glances at labor problems.—M, Y.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters. —M.

DOUBLE DATE—Pair of youngsters intervene in the affairs of their elders.—M, Y.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY—The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y, C.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

ESCAPE TO GLORY—Sea melodrama with submarine attack.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FLIGHT COMMAND — Naval aviation film, exciting for flight shots, but plot strictly juvenile.—M, Y.

FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE—Routine mixture of comedy and melodrama about young astronomer who becomes involved with blackmail ring.—M.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN—Meodrama of first World War. Scenes of raistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FLYING BLIND—Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FREE AND EASY—Adaptation of the play, "The Truth Game," in which two young people set out to marry for money and end by marrying each other—for love.—M, Y

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GET-AWAY — Gangster melodrama, with FBI agent posing as criminal to discover the outlaws.—M.

GLAMOUR FOR SALE—Night club and gangster melodrama.—M.

GREAT AMERICAN BROADCAST—Fictional account of radio's rise with an expansive and funny performance by that great American Oakie, Jack.—M, Y.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT —Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis. —M, Y, C.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN—Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y

HIGH SIERRA—Good mountain photography but a gangster film.—M

HIGHWAY WEST — Melodrama with more emphasis on action than finesse. —M, Y.

HIT PARADE OF 1941—Movie musical with radio and television to tie together the songs and dances.—M, Y

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HOLD THAT GHOST—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery-drama.—M.

HONEYMOON FOR THREE—Farce in triangle terms about a popular novelist on a lecture tour.—M.

HONKY TONK—An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HUDSON'S BAY—Paul Muni in an alert and wiry performance as the Canadian pioneer and trapper, Pierre Esprit Radisson.—M, Y

ICE-CAPADES—Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

I'LL WAIT FOR YOU—Criminal reforms under influence of pretty girl on farm where he takes refuge.—M, Y.

IN THE NAVY—Abbott and Costello in the type of horseplay which has won them wide popularity.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing.—M, Y.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of army pilots; handsome photography.—M, Y

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Clare Boothe's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KIT CARSON—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

KITTY FOYLE—Ginger Rogers giving a notable performance in a modified version of the novel.—M, Y.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast, photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

NICE GIRL?—Amusing comedy with Deanna Durbin as a small-town girl who thinks she is in love with an amiable young research man, runs away and returns to her home and the boy next door. Contains one scene Miss Durbin drinking.—M, Y.

NIGHT TRAIN—English thriller of a struggle between British secret service men and the Nazis. One of the best.—M, Y.

NO, NO, NANETTE—From the musical comedy of the same name but now leaning too much on story and too little on song.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the orilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Long and lavish Technicolor film of the Canadian Northwest, with melodramatic detail.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET — Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Unpleasant comedy. Repeated scenes of intoxication add to the general vulgarity.—M.

OUT OF THE FOG—Derivation from the play, "The Gentle People." Not too successful a combination of sentiment, atmospheric artificialities, and grimly realistic details, but has some vivid acting.—M

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus.—M, Y.

PASTOR HALL—English-made film about Nazi Germany, containing brutal elements but also eloquent passages of faith in the ideals of democracy exemplified by a pastor who refuses to bow to the new regime.—M

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

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BELLE STAR—The producers of this film dub its heroine, Myra Belle Shirley, a "legend" and then proceed to convert that consort of outlaws into what might be described as an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. The results are not very entertaining.—M.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction in a dramatization of the temptations which beset a pair of East Side boys. The acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—John Huston's brilliant re-make of the grim and hard-bitten Dashiell Hammett thriller about crooks and a private detective outscheming each other for a jewel-encrusted figure, Irony and a sense of character are present in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH—One of the last films made before the fall of France indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within the country. Raimu appears as a deceived and unloveable millionaire in a tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

TEXAS—Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics but doesn't forget the essentials of riding, roping, and shooting. A couple of ex-Confederate soldier pals take separate ways, one becoming a rancher, the other joining the rustlers. Both, of course, love the same girl. A handsome film but loosely-told yarn to which Edgar Buchanan, as a sharp and flinty dentist-villain, contributes notably.—M, Y.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Combination of sea narratives and adventures of a fur-trading expedition in the Pacific Northwest a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Fred Astaire is Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth's grace and beauty qualify her as the partner he has presumably been seeking. Some of the fun is infectious enough and the dancing sequences are almost universally excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT—Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY EVE—Sophisticated farce comedy.—M.

LADY FROM CHEYENNE—Agreeable entertainment about a schoolmarm who upsets calculations of a politician and brings woman suffrage to Wyoming.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LADY WITH RED HAIR—Fictionized biography which makes Mrs. Leslie Carter a tiresome character.—M, Y.

LET'S MAKE MUSIC—Heart-warming story of a schoolteacher.—M, Y.

LETTER—New movie version of Somerset Maugham's play, with Bette Davis in the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie, saved from being merely sensational by point of view, construction of story, and study of motive and background.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LIFE WITH HENRY—New comic saga of the difficulties of Henry Aldrich's career.—M, Y, C.

LITTLE BIT OF HEAVEN, A—New comedy with Gloria Jean.—M, Y, C.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MAN HUNT—Melodrama about English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden, his escape and pursuit.—M.

MANPOWER — Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbors."—M, Y

MEN OF BOYS TOWN—Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic priest.—M

MILLION DOLLAR BABY — Artificial film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

MODEL WIFE—Employed in a department store which bans working wives, a young couple seek to keep their marriage secret, much to the husband's discomfiture.—M, Y.

MOON OVER MIAMI—Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography, but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH—Sophisticated comedy of marriage that tends to become boring in spite of Alfred Hitchcock's skill as a director.—M.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NAVY BLUES—Raucous but fast and funny. One of the best of recent movie musicals.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PHILADELPHIA STORY—George Cukor's dazzling film from Philip Barry's glib play about a young matron who, after some tentative exploration, returns to her husband, realizing that her own intolerance and lack of understanding helped to break up their marriage. Much drinking and flippant talk.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAY GIRL—Minor comedy, with a plot of dubious ethics.—M.

POT O' GOLD—Breezy entertainment with radio background.—M, Y

PUBLIC DEB NO. 1—Artificial comedy of an heiress.—M, Y.

RAGE IN HEAVEN—Clinical case history of a man who suffers from what the medical profession terms paranoia.—M.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

RED ARMY ON THE MARCH—Two Russian documentaries. One recounts from the Russian point of view, with considerable repetition, the occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. Better done is the other section, setting forth views of Russian troops and their training.—M, Y

RELUCTANT DRAGON—Informal tour with Robert Benchley of the Disney studios. Informative and has some amusing animated cartoons, but is not one of the major Disney full-length features.—M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

ROAD SHOW—Adventures of fugitives from a sanitarium.—M, Y.

ROAD TO ZANZIBAR—Amusing successor to "The Road to Singapore." Besides an abundance of gags there is some broad burlesque.—M, Y.

ROOKIES ON PARADE—Unpretentious training camp comedy.—M, Y.

SAINT AT PALM SPRINGS—Another Simon Templar yarn. Conventional melodrama.—M, Y.

SANTA FE TRAIL—Semi-historical film characterized by bloodshed and violence, ending with John Brown's last stand and execution. Sensation at the expense of accuracy.—M.

SARAJEVO—Interesting French film account of the romance of the Hapsburg pair whose assassination preceded the first World War. Elaborately produced and skillfully acted.—M, Y

SCATTERGOOD BAINES — Clarence Budington Kelland's hero foils plotters from the city who seek to rob him and the townspeople.—M, Y.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS —Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SCOTLAND YARD—Implausible melodrama about a bank robber.—M, Y.

SEA HAWK—Swashbuckling yarn of privateersmen of the Spanish Armada.—M, Y.

SEA WOLF—Melodrama from Jack London's story. There are brutalities, cruelties, and violence, but some of the acting is skillful.—M.

SECOND CHORUS—It seems rather a waste for Fred Astaire to spend his time seeming to play a trumpet instead of dancing. Post-graduate college high jinks.—M, Y.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHE COULDN'T SAY NO—Farce about a lawyer and his secretary.—M, Y.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS—Handsome Technicolor version of Harold Bell Wright's story of the moonshiners of the Ozarks.—M, Y.

SHINING VICTORY—Plot depends on a detailed rehearsal of medical experiments in treating mental cases. Situations and characters artificial.—M.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT—From Remarque's novel, "Flotsam," recording tragedy of victims of Nazi persecution. Seems wrought more in anguish than in hatred.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ROAD—Sir Harry Lauder in his familiar manner. Slender but pleasant entertainment.—M, Y, C.

SON OF MONTE CRISTO—Swashbuckling yarn covering familiar ground.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

SPRING PARADE—Agreeable romantic entertainment of the Vienna 1890's.—M, Y, C.

STRANGE ALIBI—Melodrama of a police detective who plays gangster to get evidence.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE — The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

STRIKE UP THE BAND—An elaborate picture, with music and dancing, about high school boy with ambitions to be a drummer.—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE—Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C

SWEETHEART OF THE CAMPUS—Musical in which a stranded dance band enrolls in a college for advertising purposes.—M, Y.

TALL, DARK, AND HANDSOME—Story of a gangster, with elements burlesquing melodramas.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TEXAS RANGERS RIDE AGAIN—Western film about struggle of ranch owners to foil thieves.—M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THEY DARE NOT LOVE — Poorly written, ineptly directed, anti-Nazi melodrama.—M.

THEY MET IN BOMBAY—Variations on the theme of the two jewel thieves who fall in love. Absurdity and impossibility accumulate with every reel.—M.

THIRD FINGER, LEFT HAND—Farce about a girl who invents a husband as a means of keeping her job.—M, Y.

THREE SONS O' GUNS—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men by the draft.—M, Y.

TIN PAN ALLEY—From Twentieth Century-Fox's nostalgic memory book, and well done, too.—M, Y.

TOBACCO ROAD—Dialogue freed of profanity but film still a study of people whose lives are an appalling combination of degeneracy, poverty, immorality, and tragic dispossession. —M.

TOM, DICK, AND HARRY—Romance, comedy, satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequence unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOO MANY GIRLS—George Abbott's filming of his musical comedy about a co-educational college.—M, Y.

TOPPER RETURNS—And this series takes a decided turn for the better. Spoof and spook combined in a story about a wraith assisting in the detection of a murderer.—M, Y.

TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—A new screen version of the play.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazlism.—M, Y.

UNEXPECTED UNCLE—Story of poor girl and rich boy deftly re-told and disarmingly acted.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with potential character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

VICTORY — Well acted by Fredric March, Betty Field, and others, this film adaptation takes certain liberties with the Joseph Conrad original.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER—Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y

VIRGINIA—Story, not too deftly told, about a girl who returns to the South intending to sell her estate but decides to remain.—M, Y.

VOICE IN THE NIGHT—English melodrama of underground German freedom radio stations.—M, Y.

WASHINGTON MELODRAMA—Murder and blackmail in the lobbyist set. Washington is far more exciting than this.—M.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WESTERN UNION—First-rate action drama of the building of the East-West telegraph line.—M, Y.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally seriturns on triangular problem.—M.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GIRL? —A group of young people cause much trouble in the cause of starting a swing band.—M, Y.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK—Good suspense, and wisecracking humor. —M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING—Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WILD MAN OF BORNEO—Farce in the Frank Morganesque manner about a faker in a theatrical boarding house who tries to hoodwink his landlady and fellow lodgers for his daughter's sake.—M, Y.

WOMAN'S FACE — Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed appearance.—M.

WORLD PREMIERE—A rather silly farce about a pompous producer —M, Y.

Viereck Faces Indictment On False Registry

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today arrested George Sylvester Viereck on a charge of withholding information when he registered with the State Department as an agent of a foreign power.

Mr. Viereck, a naturalized American who once acknowledged before a congressional committee that the German Consul had paid him for publicity favorable to Germany, is subject to a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine if convicted.

The author and editor, listed in Who's Who as being born in Munich, Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1895 at the age of 11. His New York address is listed as 305 Riverside Drive.

Mr. Viereck, according to testimony in a Chicago law suit in 1922, predicted the sinking of the Lusitania four days before that passenger-laden ship went down in the North Atlantic—an event many persons believe was the direct cause of the United States entering the World War.

Long after the war Mr. Viereck received constant correspondence from the former Kaiser. He addressed many Friends of Germany forums and was quizzed by a congressional committee headed by Representative Samuel Dickstein investigating un-American activities.

During the questioning he admitted he was in the pay of the German Consul and said he had been paid $2,000 for publicity favorable to Germany in addition to $1,750 monthly for office and secretarial hire.

In 1936 he described a speech by Hitler as a challenge to peace and not to war and declared there was no reason for the world to get excited because Germany had decided to take possession of its own territory. Just before the present war was declared he described the Rome-Berlin Axis as the backbone of the world.

In 1940 he resigned from the Overseas Press Club of America at the request of the organization.

The indictment, returned secretly yesterday in Federal District Court at Washington and opened this morning after Mr. Viereck's arrest, said Mr. Viereck had consulted with "divers persons" on matters pertaining to political interests and public policy and public relations, and had prepared and disseminated speeches relating to those matters which were printed in books and the Congressional Record and broadcast on the radio.

There are five counts in the indictment, on each of which a penalty of one year in prison and a $2,000 fine could be imposed upon conviction.

One allegation was that he had written articles and sent them to newspapers for publication, using fictitious names.

California Woman Soldiers' Hostess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPBELL, Calif. — Although she has a family of eight to engage her attention Mrs. J. W. Knowles of Campbell finds time to spread sunshine for the boys in service. She opens her home to 10 or 12 soldiers on Sunday for supper and games, and has entertained 50 boys from Moffet Field since July 20.

When the boys arrive they all sit on the living room floor, each one giving his name, his home town, his age, his former occupation, how many in his family and how long he has been in the army. Then he receives a tag containing his name, and a seat.

Mrs. Knowles employs a unique method of entertaining in which the boys share in the work and have a lot of fun doing it. They are divided into committees, one for making ice cream, one for setting the table and one for cleaning up. The supper consists of sandwiches, salad, potato chips and various other things, including ice cream and home-made cake for dessert.

Mrs. Knowles said the boys can have as much as they want of what they want. She said Mr. Knowles and I enjoy meeting these young men and they all seem to enjoy coming here. Some of them haven't been in a private home since they joined the army, and many of them have written letters of thanks to Mrs. Knowles for the grand time they enjoyed in her home.

Mrs. Knowles refuses to take credit for the success of her hospitality, explaining that much of it is due to the co-operation of neighbors and business men who assist with transportation and food.

Parking Stations For British Babies

LONDON, Oct. 8 (BPS) — In order that married women with children may do their part in the operation of Britain's extensive machinery of war, new "Baby parking stations" have been opened recently by the British Government throughout industrial districts.

Under the new plan adopted by the Government, mothers who seek to do war work may register in their local districts and Government representatives will select competent and registered individuals to mind the children at a nominal set fee, or arrangements will be made for the child to be watched in a regularly organized day nursery at a similar low cost.

This plan is attracting hundreds of patriotic British mothers to war industries, releasing men to military tasks.

'Berlin Is Young City

Few of the important buildings in Berlin are more than 100 years old, most of the City's development having come about in the past century.

Fertile Egypt Begins To Feel Pinch Of War Food Shortage

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 8 (AP)—Egypt, fertile land of the Nile, is beginning to feel the pinch of food shortage.

The situation is regarded here as not serious, but some restrictions have been found necessary and others probably will follow.

The country's normal exports to Europe have been halted by the war, but the big British Army here eats far more than Egypt ever imported.

Too, the wheat crop this year is below normal. As a result, some wheat will be imported and, starting tomorrow, all bread will contain 15 per cent rice flour by Government decree.

There have been no potatoes on the market for weeks and some other vegetables also are scarce.

The Minister of Supplies has proposed two meatless days each week to prevent the depletion of livestock.

Air Passenger Miles Rise 30.46 Per Cent

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Revenue passenger miles flown by domestic airlines during the first eight months of 1941 increased 30.46 per cent over the same 1940 period, the Air Transport Association reported today.

The January-August figure for 1941 was 869,518,236 miles compared with 666,517,142 a year ago. August was the peak month in travel with an increase of 6.99 per cent over July, the previous record month. The August mileage of 146,041,369 was 31.47 per cent above August, 1940.

Express traffic showed corresponding gains, the gross revenue for July the greatest in history of the service. Revenue increased 50 per cent over July, 1940, and the weight of shipments passed the million-pound mark for the first time since the service started in 1927. Total weight was 1,073,644 pounds, a 68 per cent gain over July, 1940.

12 American Fliers Get Wings in Canada

TORONTO (AP)—Twelve pilots from the United States received their wings from Gen. W. Steffens of the Royal Norwegian Air Force at graduation ceremonies at No. 1 Service Flying Training School of the Royal Canadian Air Force here.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious. All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Good profits. Doehla, S-70, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment $1; others. Big profit. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Bugden, 749 Monroe Dept. 40, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart exclusive designs. Liberal profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 assortment with sender's initial in gold, silver effect. You make 50 cents. Other assortments. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 390 Way, Elmira, New York.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church, furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BALMORAL MANOR
A secluded retreat for rest and study. 5356 N. Magnolia Ave., SUNnyside 2307, Chicago. Minimum Rate $3 per day, including room, meals, nursing attention. Stanley O. Potter, Bus. Mgr.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Salespeople: New, Exclusive, Patented, Personal Stationery "Envo-Lets" increases sales sensationally. Unusual profits. Write Samuples limited, Envoletter, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

ANTIQUES

We Have Cash Available for
Antique furniture, silver, glass, china, bric-a-brac, porcelain, cabinet pieces, etc. Write or phone and our representative will call promptly.
Windsor Art Galleries, Ltd.
Open Wed., Sat. Eves.
241 Stuart St., Boston Tel. HUB. 9571

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL, near Boston Common—Spotless 2-room sunny apartment in quiet house; fireplace, ample closets; resident janitor; unusual value, $60. Call Laf. 2741.

NORTH QUINCY, MASS.—Attractive 5 and sun room; fireplace, continuous hot water; garage; fine location; $50. Tel. Ora. 0659.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FOR RENT, unusual 2-room furnished apartment, step-down living room; free gas, maid service if desired; rent $125 including silver and linens. Algonquin 7972. Mr. Wayland (Boston).

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brookline, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2368.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 2 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing, quiet commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE Wa 2-2080 260 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. BARN

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

REASON ticket to 10 Saturday night Symphony concerts; single seat, front row, 2nd balcony. Box N-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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WANTED couple to do general work in country, $90 a month. Call Lincoln 0190. Write Box P-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MANAGER Vegetable Farm. Must be mechanic. Will furnish house—Salary, R. F. D. #1, Lake Worth, Florida.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER, colored, general cooking; adults; 4 rooms, sleep out. Call evenings, 38-38 77 St., Jackson Hts., L. I., Apt. B-38, RA. 9-6854.

Washington, D. C. Opportunity for Lady. Wanted attractive middle-aged Christian Scientist to take over cashier work and supervision of female personnel in Washington, D. C. unit of large restaurant chain. Salary and bonus. Post Office Box 3218.

HELPER to do light housework 5 hours daily, no Saturday or Sunday, no heavy laundry; prefer Christian Scientist. 211 Grove Street, Auburndale, Mass.

WORKING housekeeper, adult family of 3; good home for right person; own room and bath; reasonable pay. K-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL housework or mother's helper, fond of children; good home. Mrs. Frank Fetter, St. Davids, Pa. (vicinity Philadelphia, Pa.)

MOTHER'S HELPER — Live in, light work, free time, own room; Waban, Mass.; $7 weekly. Box P-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Room and board in comfortable home for rest and study, first floor; near Coolidge Corner. Beacon 5728.

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE furnished house; 3 bedrooms; sleeping porch; fireplace; garage; oil heat; garden. Excellent transportation. Box N-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SAVE For Your TAXES
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For Loans up to 50% Fair Valuation
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For New Construction
Call GEORGE F. OAKES, LAF. 2350
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Mortgage Loan Correspondent For
AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

MIAMI, FLA.—Coconut Grove; canal frontage; new 7-room house, 3 baths; 2-car garage, servants' quarters; will furnish if desired. Communicate Mr. F. C. Forsyth, 272 Highfield St., Milton, Mass.

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EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
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(Continued)

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Finest Quality Food

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Phone MO. 2-3210 or 2-3211
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$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
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Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
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B. Grossman & Co.
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West Orange Motors, Inc.
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New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
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Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

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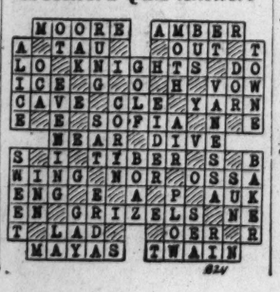

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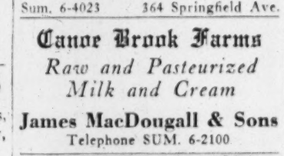

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Words of Current Interest

Affluence—*Af'-lu-ens* (*a* short, *u* as unite, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Latin *affluere*, "to flow towards," is the foundation for this noun, meaning "abundance." A word of mellow English sound, like "influence"; accent going back to the first syllable in both cases.

Antithesis—*An-tith'-e-sis* (*a* and both *i*'s short, *e* quick-long as in event).

A rhetorical term coming straight down into English from classic Greek. Meaning today the same thing as in Aristotle's time, "opposition," "contrast."

Atonement (Rom. 5:11)—*A-ton'-ment* (*a* as in sofa, *o* long, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

The same Greek stem is represented in "atonement" of verse 11 as in "reconciled" of verse 10. "Atonement" starts in Tyndale's translation (1534); Rheims (1582) prefers "reconciliation"; Authorized (1611) follows Tyndale; An American Translation follows Rheims.

"Atonement" looks as though it ought to be a Latin derivative, but it is formed from the phrase "at one," with addition of the Latin-borrowed ending *-ment*.

Behoved (Hebr. 2:17)—*Be-hovd'* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* long); or, by Webster's second choice, the single *o* may be pronounced *oo* as in moon, just as if the word were written in its other form, "behooved."

The meaning of "behoove" (or "behove") is "to be necessary," "to be incumbent upon." The idea of "ought" inheres strongly in the original Greek word of the passage in Hebrews. The rather roundabout Authorized rendering, "it behoved him to be made like," is brought down in An American Translation to "he had to be made like."

Calves (Hos. 14:2)—*Kavz* (*a* as in arm, or, by Webster's second choice, as in ask).

The original Hebrew word is defined as "calf," and again as "fruit." Whichever meaning is chosen, the use is figurative. "Sacrifice," whether of penitence or of praise, seems implied. An American Translation replaces the Authorized phrase "calves of our lips" with "fruits of our lips."

Contrite (Ps. 51:17)—*Kon'-trit* (*o* short, *i* long). A note in Webster's says: "*Con'-trite*, now usual, has long existed by the side of the original *con-trite'*, which is still often used in poetry or where such accentuation is due to rhythmic stress."

Authorized takes a pair of Hebrew words meaning much the same thing—shattered and bruised—and represents one by an Anglo-Saxon participle and the other by a Latin-derived adjective: "broken and contrite." An American Translation deems it well to retain the Authorized phrase rather than attempt what might be a more exact but could hardly be a more apt rendering. Latin has the verb *conterere*, "rub together," which pretty nearly parallels the original word in Psalms, though the English "contrite" has connotations far beyond the Latin, and possibly beyond the Hebrew, too.

Cultus—*Kul'-tus* (first *u* short, second clipped-short as in circus). Pronounced as it looks, with English sound for the vowel twice appearing.

This started out in Latin as a farm word, "tilling." It came to mean in Roman Republican times "refinement," "civilization." Brought over into English, it refers to ceremony and observance, sometimes sacred, sometimes not.

Erudite—*Er'-oo-dit* (*e* short, *oo* as in look, *i* long). By Webster's second choice, the second syllable may be given the sound of *u* as in unite.

In this word, the prefix *e-* has a sort of negative force, an "erudite" person being one who is "not rude," or who has had any roughness he might have possessed polished away. With Cicero, *eruditus* describes a person "taught" or "experienced" in something. His meaning practically stands in the English adjective. About equivalent to "learned."

Humbly (Mic. 6:8)—*Hum'-bli* (both vowels short). Pronunciation with the *h* unaspirated is ancient, though that may not be a convincing argument against it with everybody. Webster's does not authorize it.

The word traces from the Latin *humilis*, "low." Coming through French, it acquires the *b*, perhaps for reasons of easier articulation or more effective sound.

Propitiation (I John 4:10)—*Pro-pish'-i-a'-shun* (*o* quick-long as in obey, both *i*'s short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

The Greek stem here translated "propitiation" is the same as that in Hebr. 2:17, which is translated "reconciliation." Accordingly the meaning in I John comes to "appeasing." The Greek word is found in the Septuagint long before the time of either John or Paul. To trace the renderings of the word in I John 4:10, Wycliffe has "forgiveness"; Tyndale has "make agreement for our sins." Rheims starts "propitiation," and Authorized follows. An American Translation has "atoning sacrifice."

Reconciled (Rom. 5:10)—*Rek'-on-sild* (*e* short, *o* clipped-short as in connect, *i* long).

The prevailing force of the original Greek word here is "change," from enmity to friendship. Wycliffe (1380) renders the passage in Romans with "reconciled," and everybody follows all the way down, even to An American Translation.

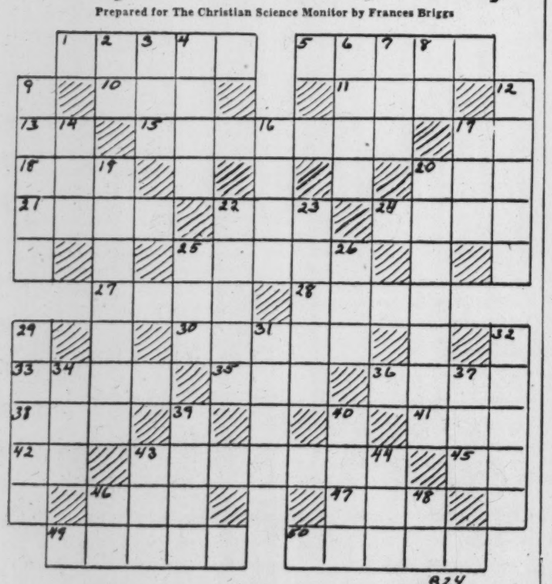
Shekinah—*She-ki'-na* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long, *a* obscured as in sofa).

Tabernacle (Lev. 1:1)—*Tab'-er-nak'-l* (both *a*'s short, *e* as in maker). While Webster's is for a secondary accent on the third syllable, some authorities declare for single stress, on the first syllable.

Authorized has "the tabernacle of the congregation," which An American Translation simplifies to "the tent of meeting." Authorized shows its predilection for words from Latin in employing "tabernacle," derived from *tabernaculum*, the Roman soldier's name for "tent." A certain dignity, perhaps, resides in "tabernacle" which makes it seem preferable to "tent," however appropriate and archeologically exact the shorter term may be.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote of the harp in Tara's halls?
5—What fossil resin is used for beads?
10—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
11—Not in.
13—Behold!
15—Who sat at Round Table?
17—Act.
18—Sherbet is what?
20—What is a solemn pledge?
21—In what did Seven Sleepers sleep?
22—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
24—What is spun wool for knitting?
25—What is capital of Bulgaria?
27—Close.
28—If you performed a jackknife, you would do what?
30—What Italian river is discolored with yellow mud?
33—What is an organ of aerial flight?
35—And not.
36—What mountain was piled upon Pelion by Aloadae?
38—Where was Samuel Coleridge-Taylor born (abbr.)?
41—What is any sea bird of the family Alcidae?
42—Half an em is what?
43—Tommy is object of whose affections in J. M. Barrie novel?
45—What is symbol for neon?
46—Strigling.
47—How might "over" be written in poetry?
49—Who were among most civilized of American Indians?
50—What was pseudonym of Samuel Clemens?

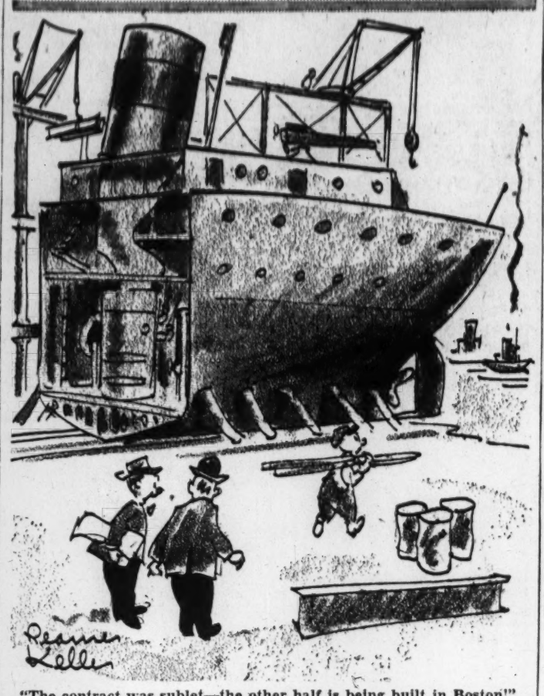
Down

2—Psalms are in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
3—Who is the farmer in "Far From the Madding Crowd"?
4—Spoke of a wheel is what?
6—What is a nocturnal insect?
7—Motor coach is what?
8—What is French for "and"?
9—Who stepped through a looking glass?
12—Who is hero of "Northwest Passage" by Kenneth Roberts?
14—What is a South American wood sorrel?
16—In what sport is a cleek used?
17—Dorbeetle.
19—When would you be serenaded?
20—What name was given by Swift to Esther Vanhomrigh?
22—In Elizabethan literature, what is a conventional name for a shepherd?
23—What duck has very soft down?
25—Rested.
26—Melody.
29—What is an antonym of "bitter"?
31—Whom did Ruth wed?
32—Who is one of three men in a tub in Mother Goose rhyme?
34—Tavern.
37—49 Across worshipped what as a god?
39—Who is a character in Wagner's "Siegfried"?
40—What implement breaks up the soil?
43—Who wrote "Beggar's Opera"?
44—Ocean.
46—Musical note.
48—What is smallest State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



"The contract was sublet—the other half is being built in Boston!"

In Lighter Vein

Simple

"Look here," said the captain to the newly-appointed sergeant, "there are men coming into camp night after night after 'Lights Out' has been sounded. It's got to stop!"

A few days later he asked the sergeant whether things had improved.

"Oh, yes, sir," was the reply "The last man in blows the bugle now!"—Grit.

Golf as He Saw It

Business was a bit quiet, so the two commercial travelers decided to have a day's golf on a little country course. As it was mid-week, no caddies were available, but they managed to get a farm laborer to carry their bags.

At the end of the afternoon's play, which was more vigorous than skillful, one golfer handed the man quite a good tip for his services.

The beaming laborer took it gleefully, and asked:

"'Cuse me, sir, will you and the other gent be digging again tomorrow?"—Answers.

Waiting for a Sample

Farmer: "And this is the cider press, ma'am."

City Visitor: "How interesting. And when do you run off the next edition?"—Grit.

Slight Hint

He: "What is the best way to make a girl believe you have good judgment?"

She: "Have you thought of proposing to her?"

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The site of the new U. S. Army base being constructed near St. Johns, Newfoundland.
2. A small South African forest antelope.
3. A river in Rajputana, India; 750 miles long.
4. Honduras; approximately equivalent to half a U. S. dollar.
5. It will be moved from Camp Davis to Paris, Tenn., about Nov. 1.
6. Robert Moses Grove of the Boston Red Sox.
7. Quonset Point, Rhode Island.
8. A peak in the Cottian Alps; 12,605 feet.
9. This is designated by shoulder patches.
10. A promontory on the Atlantic Coast of the Union of South Africa.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Frog Can Breathe Without Ribs?

Most familiar creatures breathe by the alternate expansion and contraction of their lungs and chests. Lacking ribs to use in pushing their chest walls back and forth, frogs fill their lungs by simply swallowing air, as we swallow water or food. Consequently, the frog does not need to "hold his breath" when under water. He need only cease to swallow air. Frogs also obtain some oxygen from the water through their skins. This makes it possible for them to spend the winter months in the mud at the bottom of a lake or pond, for they can assimilate through their skins the very slight amount of air they need during hibernation.

How the "Cow Tree" Got Its Name?

The name "cow tree" is popularly applied to any one of several species of South American trees. These trees, when gashed, exude quantities of a milk-like white sap. Unlike the "milk" in the milkweed, which is bitter and unpalatable to both man and beast, the sap of the cow tree is sweet and nourishing, and has been used by the natives of South America from time immemorial.

What Causes the Holes In Certain Types of Cheese?

The holes, or eyes, characteristic of Swiss cheese are formed by bubbles of gas generated by bacterial action during the process of fermentation in the making of the cheese. The action is similar to that of yeast used in the making of bread. The yeast causes the formation of carbon dioxide gas which is responsible for the porous quality of the bread.

How the Gauge of a Shotgun Is Determined?

Shotguns are spoken of as 10-gauge; 12-gauge, etc. This gauge is based on the number of spherical lead pellets, of such size as would fit in the barrel exactly, required to make a pound. A 16-gauge shotgun, for example, has a barrel diameter of .662 inches. It would take 16 lead balls of a size to fit that barrel to weigh one pound.

Why "Blighty" Is British Soldier Slang for England?

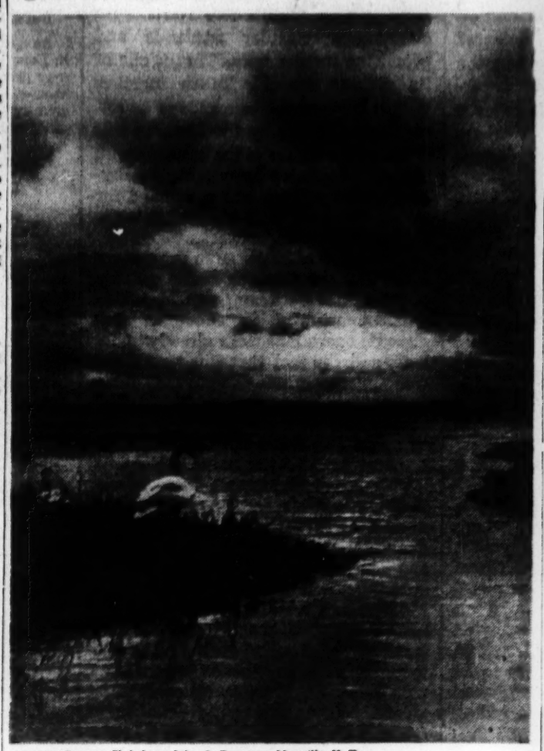
The term originated among the British soldiers in India. In the vernacular in India Bilayut or Bilayati stands for Europe or European, and was Anglicized by the soldiers to "blighty."—W. P. Keasbey.

Heavy Handbook!

An 800,000-word handbook of Federal Indian Law has been prepared by the Government.

Daily Quotation

THE man who trusts men will make fewer mistakes than he who distrusts them.—CAVOUR.



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Resembles an Etching

A white swan surveys the headwaters of Chautaqua Lake, N. Y.

Brevities

Watchman - Examiner: With things picking up as they are, perhaps the girls will soon be able to get their finger nails out of the red.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Ho, hum! One half of the women want the latest kind of furniture and the other half don't want it unless it's an antique.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The Nazis, with their upside down system of business, must be happy about their campaign to sell the New Order to Europe. They can boast that they have not a single satisfied customer.

Where Would You Find—

1. Quidi Vidi?
2. A bush-buck?
3. The Chambal River?
4. A lempira used as the monetary unit?
5. The new barrage balloon training center?
6. The baseball team to which the pitcher who won his 300th game in July, 1941, belongs?
7. The huge naval air base commissioned on July 12, 1941?
8. Monte Viso?
9. The part of the uniform on which the division or corps insignia of the U. S. Army is found?
10. Great Paternoster Point?

(Answers appear on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bovine Hero

Lansdowne, Cape Province, South Africa

This is an actual story of how a cow saved the lives of a family of eight natives at a lonely place called Volstruiskop (Ostrich-head).

Every night when the head of the family came home from work he fed the cow a few handfuls of meal. In fetching the meal from a storeroom, he always carried a lighted paraffine lamp. The cow soon learned to associate the light with her feed.

Coming home late and tired one night, the native failed to give the cow her usual titbit. After he had retired, the hut caught fire from an overturned lamp. The cow, thinking no doubt that her titbit was at last arriving, strolled up to the house, pushed her head through the window, and lowed loudly.

The family, unaware of the fire, immediately awakened and escaped from the rapidly burning structure.

Used Rice

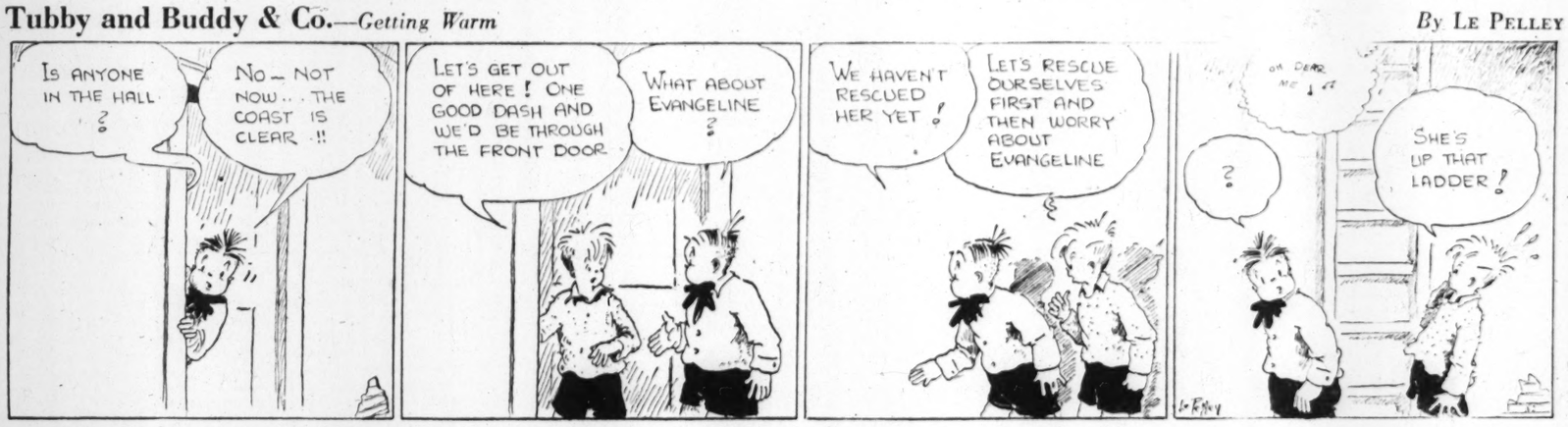
A Canadian stationmaster has found good use for rice thrown at weddings—he sweeps it up, sorts out confetti and feeds the rice to the birds.

A Verse for Today . . .

As a shepherd seeketh out his flock in the day that he is among his sheep that are scattered; so will I seek out my sheep, and will deliver them out of all places where they have been scattered in the cloudy and dark day.—EZEK. 34:12.

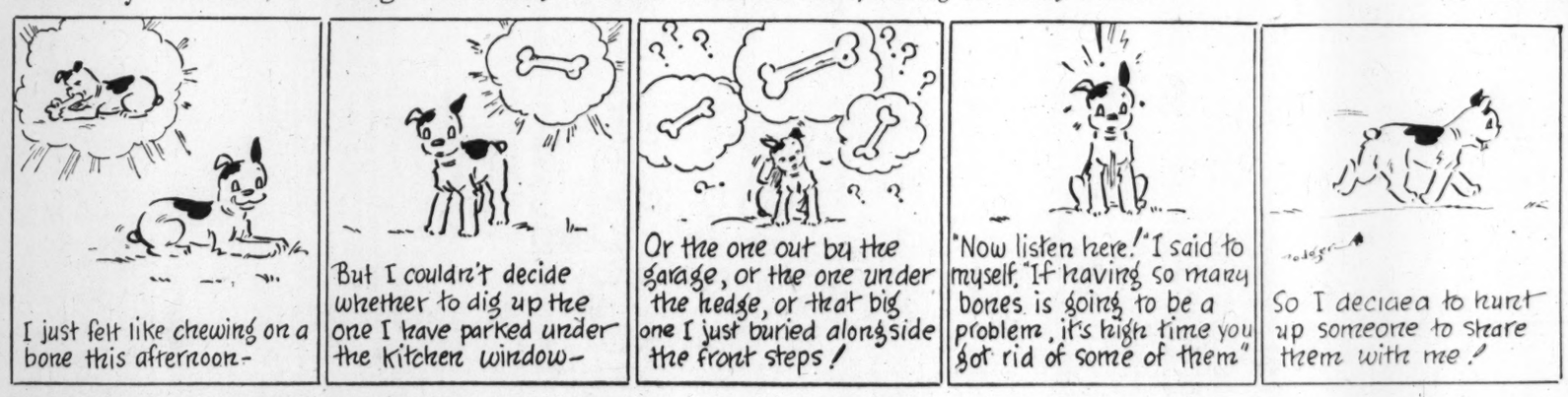
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Getting Warm*

By LE PELLEY


IS ANYONE IN THE HALL ?
NO — NOT NOW... THE COAST IS CLEAR !!
LET'S GET OUT OF HERE ! ONE GOOD DASH AND WE'D BE THROUGH THE FRONT DOOR
WHAT ABOUT EVANGELINE ?
WE HAVEN'T RESCUED HER YET !
LET'S RESCUE OURSELVES FIRST AND THEN WORRY ABOUT EVANGELINE
OH DEAR ME !
?
SHE'S UP THAT LADDER !

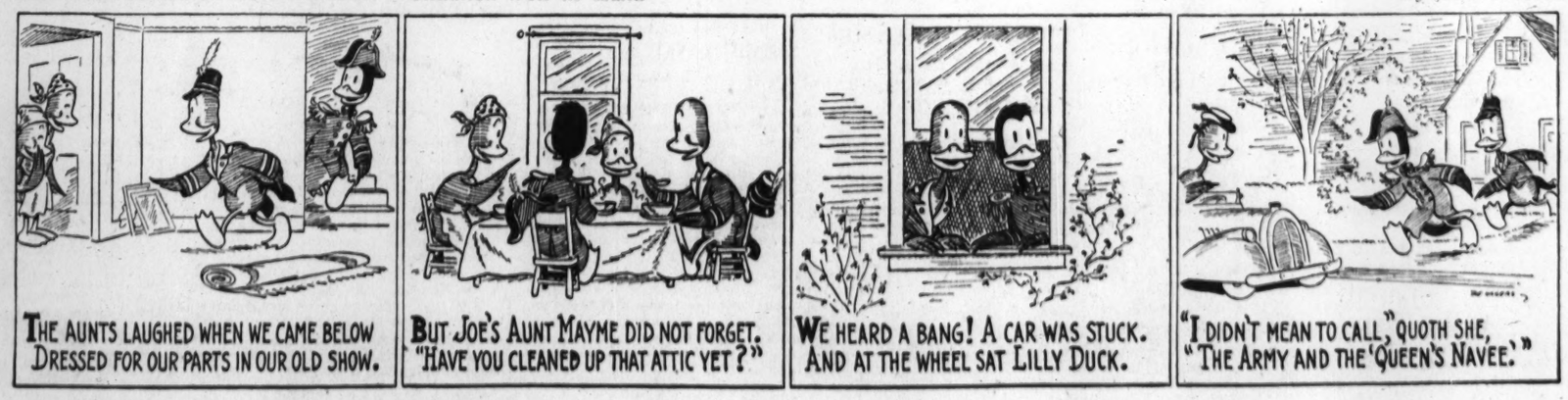
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Certainly Not Make a Problem Out of Having Too Many Bones!*

By RODGERS


I just felt like chewing on a bone this afternoon-
But I couldn't decide whether to dig up the one I have parked under the kitchen window-
Or the one out by the garage, or the one under the hedge, or that big one I just buried alongside the front steps!
"Now listen here!" I said to myself. "If having so many bones is going to be a problem, it's high time you got rid of some of them"
So I decided to hunt up someone to share them with me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Situation Well in Hand*

By THE HAGERS


THE AUNTS LAUGHED WHEN WE CAME BELOW DRESSED FOR OUR PARTS IN OUR OLD SHOW.
BUT JOE'S AUNT MAYME DID NOT FORGET. "HAVE YOU CLEANED UP THAT ATTIC YET?"
WE HEARD A BANG! A CAR WAS STUCK. AND AT THE WHEEL SAT LILLY DUCK.
"I DIDN'T MEAN TO CALL," QUOTH SHE, "THE ARMY AND THE QUEEN'S NAVEE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Closed Shop vs. Defense?

Is a labor union drive for the closed shop going to interfere with and possibly tie up American production of vitally important steel for defense? Writers in this newspaper within the last few days have noted an apparently impending struggle on this issue between the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee and various steel companies.

It is a controversy that could have catastrophic results if the campaign should reach the point of a strike that would shut down major units of steel production at this time.

A careful speaker would not say that the closed shop is, of itself, inimical to defense production. Very likely instances can be cited where the smooth working of a closed shop system in long-established operation is actually speeding the manufacture of some military supplies.

But in an industry where the open shop has always prevailed and where even a union contract is relatively new, the agitation of demands for a closed shop—for requirement of union membership as a condition of holding a job—is bound to be disturbing. It presents the critical question of how iron and steel, guns, ships, and tanks are to be produced while the issue is threshed out. Soldiers and civilians, including enslaved workers in continental Europe, may buy with their lives any time taken in the United States for a strike thus dubiously to improve the position of a union.

The union man argues that the only time a union can get concessions is when plants are busy and need labor—in other words, when the management and possibly the public want something else more than they want what the workers are demanding. He also points out that defense industries, such as steel and the shipyards, are being swamped with new employees who do not know the need of a union and will not join unless obliged to do so. Organized labor fears the anti-union influence of many employers in any return of slack times.

On all these scores, however, labor would be reasonable to wait and see what the basic effects of the Wagner Act will be. Under the National Labor Relations Board collective bargaining is becoming every day a more established part of the American economic system. Guarantees are provided in the act against unfriendly employer influence, even curtailing what some consider legitimate freedom of speech. On the other hand, organizers are free to persuade employees of the usefulness of the functions unionism performs.

Workers, and especially union leaders, have been disposed to trust little to the gratitude of employers or even of the public. Possibly that is one of their shortcomings, just as businessmen today may be inclined to underestimate the loyalty, patriotism, and innate decency of the laboring man.

But confidence on all sides is necessary to a successful national effort. After the emergency the security of unions will depend on the backing of public sentiment and the good opinion in the minds of employers fully as much as it will on the written word of any contract. Possibly it would be just good, hard sense for steel workers and other unions to cultivate a heightened appreciation of their wartime services.

Not-for-Long Fox

"Private Fox, take this message over to the barracks, and while you're there, Corporal Fox, see if that door has been fixed on the east side of the building. And by the way—but never mind, Sergeant Fox. You'd better hurry right along. If we stand here much longer you'll be giving me orders. I'm only a Lieutenant, myself."

Perhaps this is the way officers have to talk to Walter F. Fox who, before we had finished that paragraph, had been promoted to an even higher rank. He is now—if the telegraph, telephone and radio news services have caught up with him—a technical sergeant. Whatever Sergeant Fox is, he soon won't be, apparently. It has taken him about six weeks to emerge from a draftee into something more military than Napoleon once was.

Is it genius, or just the kind of training that they give the boys at Fort Sill, Oklahoma? He must be a bit of a problem for his home-town officials: How design the welcome-home banners for a Fox furlough? The only title that is sure to be right is Not-for-long Fox.

The Russian Front

The Nazi drive toward Moscow shifts the emphasis of the Russo-German war from two theaters where Nazis were claiming spectacular successes and promising further ones. That is one of its striking aspects. Taken together with reports of the tremendous investment being made by the Nazis in this drive on the center of the eastern front, the shift indicates an urgency in Berlin's military plans and a demand for even better news than has been going to that capital in recent weeks.

The return of Hitler from the eastern front to make a speech at the opening of the Winter Help campaign, his taking that opportunity to announce that gigantic operations were already under way, and the fact that this new drive was apparently undertaken only some forty-eight hours before the Hitler speech—these developments may tell us something about the German home front as well as the eastern front.

This is not to suppose there is any likelihood of a crack in German morale at this moment. But there is doubtless much anxiety in Germany and among German leaders as the autumn draws on. The drive against Moscow may well have been a difficult choice between making tremendous sacrifices of German man power and matériel, or facing the Russian winter plus huge Russian armies with substantial sources of supply right at their backs. Russian reports say that all sorts of aging equipment has been thrown into this drive by the Germans, including tanks and smaller vehicles seized in Belgium.

The Russians do not minimize the seriousness of the situation they confront. They will naturally do everything short of risking destruction of their armies to stop the drive against their capital. But they know that while their armies are undestroyed, and while any considerable sources of supplies are left to them, the captured cities themselves are mainly consolation prizes for Hitler.

Subs and Subterfuges

The sinking of the I. C. White and Panama's decision to bar the arming of American ships flying the Panamanian flag point up the need for using something better than subterfuges to meet German submarines. The whole business of hiding behind Panamanian registry is a shoddy trick. When the arms embargo was repealed in 1939, the provisions preventing the arming of American ships or the sailing of them into belligerent ports were retained in the Neutrality Act. The hope still was to keep Americans and their property out of war zones.

The cash-and-carry idea was to let other nations take the risks involved in carrying war supplies, let the belligerents who could come and get the arms. To transfer some 200 American ships to foreign registry—Panama was the favorite because it was so obviously under American protection—was to evade the spirit of the Act. This newspaper said so and urged that American sailors and shipowners temporarily penalized by the law be compensated. Secretary Hull forthrightly declared transfer to Panamanian registry a moral breach of the Neutrality Act. This was true because ships which were in fact American merely hid behind the Panama flag in order to enter war zones.

In recent weeks we have found Americans aroused by the sinking of such ships—the Pink Star and the I. C. White for instance—although technically they were Panamanian. And the American Government has not objected to newspapers calling them "American ships" although the Government itself is among those who transferred ships to make them legally Panamanian.

Now this business is altogether too tricky, even slipperier than the submarines with which it was meant to deal. The fact is that America has dropped all idea of cash and carry or any other kind of neutrality. It has decided that supplies must be given (call it lend-lease if you please) and carried to the countries whose "defense is vital to American defense." It has found that American ships are attacked even when they fly their own flag, like the Robin Moor, far outside war zones.

It has determined that it has a vital interest in getting supplies to the front lines. To hide behind the flag of little Panama for that purpose is wholly unworthy. The only honest courses are to drop efforts to deliver supplies and to withdraw American ships from the seas or to arm those ships for their own protection and let them carry the supplies.

Our Readers Say—

Schiller on Slaves

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of Germany's greatest poets, Friedrich Schiller, wrote shortly after the French revolution:

> It is not the free man who is to be feared,
> But the slave who breaks his chains.

As accounts of the growing "V" movement in Europe multiply, the truth of these words may gradually be borne in upon the present short-sighted leaders of Schiller's unhappy country, a hundred and fifty years after that other great upheaval which inspired them.

WILLIAM HOWELL REED

Roxbury, Mass.

Facts vs. Prejudices

T THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If many listeners were deluded by the violent speeches of Senator Nye and Ex-Senator Holt at the "America First" meeting in Boston on a recent evening, it is because their emotions have dominated their reason. Both Senators made appeals to prejudice: against the British Empire, against Russia, against the President of the United States. They did not discuss the cold facts of the present situation.

These facts are that the Nazis are still attacking and still conquering; that in all probability they will turn again on Britain within the next few months; that their agents are already at work in the Western Hemisphere preparing the ground; that, if they obtain command of the resources of Russia and take over control of the seas from England, the United States will fall under their domination almost as completely as if a Nazi army had occupied it.

Such being the situation, what is to be gained by accusing Britain of military aggression during the last century; by holding up Communism in Russia as a greater menace than Nazilism (does anybody honestly believe that?); by accusing the President of "low purposes" in telling the people the facts about shortages in essential materials? What is to be gained in national unity by accusing the Jews, as Mr. Lindbergh did, of plotting war?

Let us look at the facts without such prejudices. Let us realize that, as with the individual, the nation which does not stand up for its legitimate rights is on the way to slavery. And, as also with individuals, let us act in co-operation with others to protect ourselves before we are left alone and friendless.

WILLIAM P. WHARTON

Groton, Mass.

"Taxing the Light Plant"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the editorial relative to "Taxing the Light Plant."

In this editorial are two statements which while apparently consistent really are only partially so in that the second statement falls far short of fulfilling the criterion enunciated in the first, I quote:

> 1. Yes. (Referring to payments by municipal plants.) Otherwise it is relieved of one of the major items of expense to privately operated utilities with which its rates will be compared.
> 2. An amendment to the city charter, made by popular vote, authorized the council to transfer from the water and light department to the city's general fund a sum corresponding to the amount the utilities would pay the city if privately owned.

You are very right in stating taxes to be the major item of a utility's expense, and half a loaf is better than no bread, but why not go further and collect and transfer the equivalent of Federal and State taxes as well since these constitute the major portion of the private utility's tax burden? They are properly a cost of service and are covered by rates charged in private operations.

S. FERGUSON, President
The Hartford Electric Light Co.

Hartford, Conn.

[Editor's Note: The point is well taken.]

"A Plane in Every Garage?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"A plane in every garage?" asks a Monitor writer in a recent issue. Well, not until planes are so vastly improved that they can rise directly above their own runways without encroaching upon neighboring property, and not until they are practically noiseless should general flying be permitted.

Even with improved equipment and every precaution taken, the irresponsible flier will be an even greater menace than the irresponsible motorist has been.

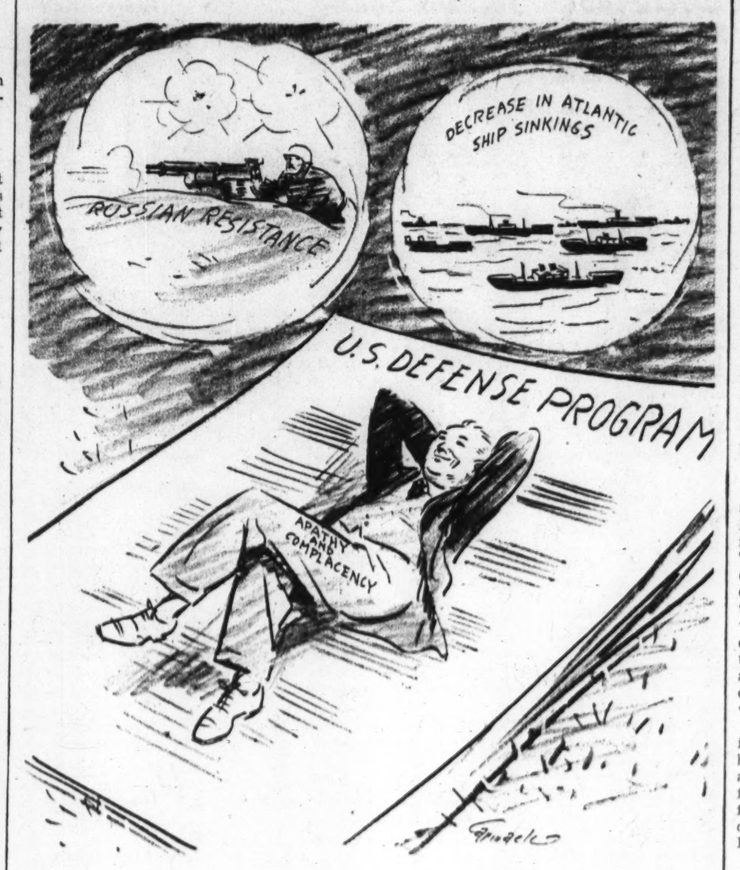
Fliers, whether for duty or pleasure, must not be allowed to override the defenses men for centuries have labored to erect about their homes.

VERA MORAN

Healdsburg, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

No Place for Day-Dreaming



Seafaring Felines

Though war discourages tourist travel to battle-threatened waters, one type of passenger calmly "books" passage as if there were only good will in the hearts of all mankind. It's the seafaring feline. In my years as a ship's surgeon, I've met many of this salty breed of cats which follow the sea.

Apparently these old-tar tomcats and traveling tabbies suggest home, fireside, and comforts to men at sea. Many men who actively dislike cats ashore will vie with each other for the fickle feline's favors on shipboard. The pint-sized tiger is petted and pampered; the slightest meow will send seamen scuttling to the galley to find veal, chicken, turkey, or fish. A cat can readily appreciate the advantages of such a life, and with a swish of the tail decides to "sign on" for the voyage.

I've known many cats in my years at sea who have appeared and disappeared and reappeared again. But the saltiest of their breed was Minnie the Moocher.

* * *

We first saw Minnie in a Tilbury dock near London. She was looking over our ship with a calculating eye. We held our breath, for she was a smoky blue-gray Maltese, a glamorous creature if I ever saw one. Her right ear, however, appeared to have been torn at some time, perhaps in an encounter with a wharf rat.

We expelled our breaths with relief when we passed muster. Minnie walked gracefully up the gangplank, so certain of her welcome that we knew she was a *femme fatale* of the bounding main, although she looked quite young. Some of the crew made a rush for the galley to find the most tempting morsels. Judging from her sleek appearance, Minnie was not in dire circumstances. She ignored all our honeyed appeals and walked over to purr and rub herself against Charley Nelson's leg. The quartermaster grinned fatuously, fairly quivering with delight. We could have pushed him overboard with pleasure.

We did everything we could on the passage from Tilbury to Sidney, Australia, to fulfill Minnie's slightest whim. We hoped she would take up permanent quarters on our ship, forsaking all other packets. Even the captain was a little miffed that Minnie chose to sleep on the quartermaster's bunk, but we would willingly have endured Charley's gloating if our glamourcat had remained faithful.

Not Minnie! With a swish of her tail she walked ashore the moment the gangplank was lowered at Sydney. She seemed to know the place, as if she'd been there before, which was possible.

Six months later we warped the ship up to the Bund at Shanghai. Someone let out a cry: "Minnie!" We rubbed our eyes. There on the dock stood an alluring blue-gray Maltese awaiting the lowering of our gangplank. No sooner was it down than Minnie came aboard. For it was Minnie without a question of a doubt. She had a torn right ear and she went promptly to the galley to catch up on her mooching. When Charley came down from the bridge, Minnie rubbed against his leg and purred. Charley looked as if he could cry.

After a time Minnie went below and settled herself in her old place on Charley's bunk in the fo'c'sle. And presently there were five little Minnies.

* * *

We used every inducement to persuade Minnie to stay but she disappeared again at Bombay. She'd left her kittens in Charley's care, however, and he tried to be a good father. But they had seacat blood in their veins. One skipped ship at Aden and another went absent without leave at Genoa. A third wandered unnoticed into the hold at Marseilles and was crushed when we loaded cargo. A fourth member of Minnie's family disembarked at Portsmouth to pick up an English accent. Charley would scarcely allow the last kitten out of his sight. It must have been swept overboard in a North Atlantic storm, for it had disappeared before we reached New York.

In strange ports I always looked for Minnie. After a year I began to think she'd found a "snug harbor." I transferred to another ship of another line and gave up hope of ever seeing her again.

One day, while the ship on which I served was moored to the dock in San Francisco, I saw a smoky Maltese walking across the deck. My heart seemed to stop beating for a moment when I glimpsed a torn right ear. Minnie! She brushed against the seamen and then she climbed the companionway and rubbed against my leg. Whether she remembered me or not, I can't say, but I believe she did. For she began purring. The first officer looked tomahawks at me that I should be the chosen one.

I knew then how Charley Nelson had felt!

RUFUS W. [illegible]

The Wide Horizon

America's Part in Peace

By Robert H. Jackson

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

(Excerpts from an address to the American Bar Association at Indianapolis)

At the end of the World War our people divided into a group who were sure war was ended, because a war to end war had resulted in a fairly comprehensive organization of World Powers, and an opposing group who were confident that they had assured our peace by keeping the United States out of it. Now, both awaken in disillusionment—the one to find the world not so well organized for peace as they believed, and the other to find the United States not so well isolated from war as they had supposed.

The fact is that under today's political and economic chaos there is actually functioning a relatively stable body of customary and conventional international law as a foundation on which the future may build. Lodged deeply in the culture of the world, unaffected by transitory political structures above it, is a bedrock belief in a system of higher law. . . .

* * *

The League of Nations, for all of its defects and in spite of all that it has left undone, has had a wholesome influence on the international thought and habit of our time. . . . The League Covenant, in limiting the right of war, created new obligations of good conduct. It departed sharply from the older doctrine that, in respect of their right to make war, sovereign States were above both the discipline and the judgments of any law, and that their acts of war were to be accepted as legal and just. Instead, for its members it created a category of forbidden and illegal wars—wars of aggression. . . .

We now see that such an instrumentality, if it is to compose the world's discord, must have flexibility. Neither maps nor economic advantages nor political systems can be frozen in a treaty. Peace is more than the fossilized remains of an international conclave. It cannot be static in a moving world. Peace must function as a going concern.

The world will not, I trust, be naïve enough again to believe it has so reordered its affairs as to prevent conflicts that might provoke wars. The supremacy of domestic law is not based on an absence of individual conflicts. It is predicated on a settlement of them by means that do not violate the peace of the community. . . .

In this we have to abide the imperfections of legal institutions. . . . The triumph of the law is not in always ending conflicts rightly, but in ending them peaceably. And we may be certain that we do less injustice by the worst processes of the law than would be done by the best use of violence. We cannot await a perfect international tribunal or legislature before proscribing resort to violence even in case of legitimate grievance.

* * *

But even if we achieve a formula for order under law among all or among a considerable number of like-minded nations, we may as well recognize that its instrumentalities of justice and of adjustment will give us little security unless we give them a more real support than in the past. There is no dependence on a peace that is everybody's prayer but nobody's business.

America will face a tough and fateful decision as to her attitude towards the peace. It is a grave thing to risk the commitments that are indispensable to a system of international justice and collective security. It is an equally grave thing to perpetuate by our inaction an anarchic international condition in which every State may go to war with impunity whenever its interests are thought to be served.

But it is a perilous thing to neglect our own defenses as if we were in a world of real security and at the same time to reject the obligations which might make real security possible. At the end of this war we must either throw the full weight of American influence to the support of an international order based on law, or we must outstrip the world in naval and air, and perhaps in military, force. No reservation to a treaty can let us have our cake and eat it too.

The tragedy and the irony of our present position is that we who would make no commitment to support a world war, we who would not agree to even economic sanctions to discourage infraction of the peace, are now imposing those very sanctions against half the world in an effort to turn the fortunes of war.

The Roosevelt-Churchill "Atlantic Charter" promises aid to all "practical measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments." Certainly, the present competition, if continued, threatens the stability of free governments. . . .

Only by well considered steps toward closer international co-operation and more certain justice can the sacrifices which we are resolved to make be justified.

The Bookshelf

The Finns vs. the Soviets

If doubts still linger of the impossibility of applying the yardstick of international law, with its concepts of "sovereignty" and "neutrality," to the status of small nations in the present war, they will be dispelled by reading the compilation of agreements, protocols, and diplomatic exchanges contained in the official Finnish Blue and White Book, published in America under the title "Finland Reveals Her Secret Documents on Soviet Policy," with a preface by Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister in Washington.

The documents picture a small, unoffending nation, eager for peace and good relations, bullied at every turn by a big, powerful neighbor. Starting from the morrow of the Moscow-dictated Finnish-Russian peace of March 12, 1940, they show how the Soviets persisted in a watchful, suspicious attitude towards every Finnish move and how Russia used its strategic advantage to influence Finnish policy and press new demands.

There is much tedious discussion of such questions as property claims, the demilitarization of the Aaland Islands, the Petsamo nickel mines, travel of Soviet diplomatic and consular officials in restricted areas. In all their dealings the Soviets used pressure methods with little regard for the diplomatic niceties.

As presented, the case for Finland is quite convincing. It would, in fact, be airtight, if Finland and the Soviet Union existed in a vacuum, unrelated to a complex world situation. By a similar one-sided method of presentation the Vichy French can make out a good case against British "bullying" at Dakar and in Syria, or the Iranians against Anglo-Soviet violation of their neutrality.

Save for a passing reference to Soviet concern over German troop movements through Finland, the documents offer no clue to the question, "What were the Nazis doing in Finland meanwhile?" although the Swedish press was full of news of German infiltration, which was corroborated on several occasions by returning travelers.

The compilation ends with excerpts from the speech in which President Risto Ryti on June 26, 1941, declared war on the Soviets, accusing the Russians of unprovoked attacks that left Finland no choice but self-defense. The published documents do not include excerpts from Hitler's speech, delivered three days earlier, on June 23, in which he referred to the Finns as "our allies."

Had the Finns chosen to reveal also their "Secret Documents on Nazi Policy," the completed picture might show a big bad Soviet wolf and a little Finnish Red Riding Hood—with a toothbrush moustache.

E. S.

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